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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,489—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1888.

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CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.

As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
125	70	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	125	70
180	120		225	120
225	135	Dinner—St. Julien, La Rose and Palmer	250	135
270	150		275	150
315	180		315	180
360	200	After Dinner—Chateau Rauzan, Lafitt	350	200

C. P. & Co.'s BORDEAUX HOUSE selection ranks as the finest in India.

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INSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

improvements having been made for convenience and comfort of Passen- the *second saloon*, special attention is *advantageous terms* on which *excellent* from Europe can now be obtained.

AND ORIENTAL PANY.

TURES FOR EUROPE.

	P. Captain.		Friday.
	R. F. Brisco	.....	11th Dec.
	H. Weighell	.....	21st ,,
	W. A. Seaton	.....	28th ,,
			1889.
00	G. W. F. Browne		4th Jan.
800	W. D. Mudie	.....	11th ,,
500	H. Weighell	.....	18th ,,
600	L. H. Mogle	.....	25th ,,
500	G. W. F. Browne		1st Feb.
800	W. D. Worcester		8th ,,
500	H. Weighell	.....	15th ,,
800	W. Barratt	.....	22nd ,,

B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, d London.

ceed to Aden only, and Passengers steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Mar- direct.

ets are issued, including Railway Fare, to London by the mail route, and names places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	on or about
BENGAL	4499	800	W. Barratt	20th Dec. 1889
PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	3rd Jan.
SHANNON	4139	800	C. R. Edwards	17th ,,

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 26th November, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE:

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th Dec. '88.	20th Jan. 1889.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Jan. '89.	10th Feb. ,,
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Feb., '89.	1st Mar. ,,

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK Including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	On the 7th January 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 4th Dec. 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
THISBE	F. Redonicich	3,800	450	5th Jan. 1889.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemerich	4,600	650	5th Feb.

Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 300	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
POSEIDON	S. Morsa	4,600	650	17th Dec. 1888.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 2nd October, 1888.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3317	480	15th Dec.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for First-Class Passeng For furthor particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 31st October, 1888.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT MARSEILLES

IF SUFFICIENT INDUCEMENT OFFERS.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MERTON HALL	J. Hughes	4,100	500	29th Dec. '88.
LOCKSLEY HALL	T. Collin	4,000	500	5th Feb. 89.
WERNETH HALL	T. H. S. Millard	4,100	500	15th Feb. ,,

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade, and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.

The following Cargo Steamers have good accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates. Do not carry Surgeon or Stewardess.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

EDEN HALL	S. Hughes	3,600	400	13th Dec. 1888.
KIRBY HALL		2,700	300	15th Jan. 1889
ASTON HALL	J. A. Hill	3,600	400	25th Jan. ,,

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 4th December, 1888.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar's s.s. "MERKA," 1056 tons, Captain Abbaseon, sails as above on WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant. For Freight and passage apply to—

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents

BOMBAY TO ANTWERP DIRECT.

THE s. s. "CLAN MURRAY," 2,100 tons, Captain WORFOLK, will sail for Antwerp direct, on or about the 15th instant. This steamer has excellent accommodation for a limited number of passengers and passages are granted at reduced rates.

For further particulars as to passage money, Cabins, Plans, &c. apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents,

Forbes Street, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "BUSHEER," 872 tons, on THURSDAY, 13th December, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons (at 11 a.m., on 16th December, after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Bundor Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ETHIOPIA," 2,032 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 14th December, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "JAVA," 1,450 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 27th December, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about MONDAY, 17th December.

FOR MARMAGOA DIRECT.

THE S. S. "COCONADA," 862 tons, on or about MONDAY, 17th December.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 12th December, 1888. Agents.

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PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports Through Booking *viâ* Japan, America, Australia, &c. Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

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RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
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PASSAGES BOOKED by P and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

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Price, Re. 1-4 per bottle.

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ROYAL LIME JUICE CORDIAL,

As provided for Her Majesty's use,
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The above is a most Delicious Drink and Satisfier of Thirst. Just the Thing for this Weather.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-4 ; per doz., Rs. 13-8.

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SPECIALLY made to meet the requirements of the Abkari Act. Each instrument has been carefully, tested. and is provided with a Government Certificate.

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TREACHER'S ABKARI SET, comprising Glass Hydrometer, graduated 60° to 90°, Ivory Scale Thermometer, Hydrometer Jar, and Book of Tables, packed in polished Pinewood Case, with metal loops and sling straps	23	8
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SYKES, heavily gilt, best Excise pattern and Ivory Thermometer in Mahogany Case, complete, with Trial Glass and book of Tables. These have been thoroughly tested by the authorities at Kew, and a Certificate accompanies each one. Price	52	8

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COMPLETE SET OF INSTRUMENTS for Bird-stuffing, consisting of Scalpels, Gouges, Forceps, and Scissors, in Mahogany case ..... per set	25	0
TAXIDERMIST'S COMPANION, in Morocco Leather Case, consisting of Scissors, Scalpels, Forceps, Brain Scoop, and Hook Pricker	12	8
GOUGES, straight and curved Ivory Handle, each	2	4
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Special Quotations for quantity.		
SKINNING KNIVES, curved, 7 inches ..... each	1	6
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ARTIFICIAL ANIMAL AND BIRD'S EYES.		
ANIMALS EYES AS FOLLOWS :—Tiger, Panther, Leopard, Cheetah, Bison, Sambhur, Nilgai, Spotted Deer, Boar, Wildcat, Alligator, Black Buck, &c., &c ..... per pair Re. 1-4 to	6	0
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FORCEPS ..... each	2	4
INSECT CASES ..... each	5	0
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Asparagus Dishes and Servers	75	to 80
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Butter Dishes and Coolers	18	50
Courier Bags	5-8	11
Cabinet Dessert Sets	275	350
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Champagne Taps	6	7
Cheese Scoops	2-8	18
Chocolate Pots	50	60
Chutney and Soy Frames	35	40
Cigar Lamps	25	30
Claret Jugs	18	80
Cocktail Shakers	25	30
Coffee Spoons and Tongs	20	
Cruet Frames	13-8	100
Crumb Scoops	18	20
Crumb Tray	50	60
Crumb Brush	18	22-8
Dessert Fruit Spoons	25	100
Dessert Stands	31-8	100
Dessert and Fish Cabinets	500	
Dinner Cruets	40	to 100
Egg Frames	31-8	50
Entre Dishes	45	60
Epergnes	150	200
Fish Carvers	27	30
Fish Knives	50	180
Flower and Fruit Stands	40	200
Goblets & Golf Cups	40	100
Gongs	20	30
Grape Scissors	9	11
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Ice Hammers	5-4	7-8
Ice Jugs	40	80
Ice Pails	12	31-8
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Salt Cellars	20	60
Salvers	20	200
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Side Dishes	45	85
Sodawater Frames	20	40
Soufflet Pans	4	
Soy Frames	16	40
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Gladstoine Bags	22-8	60
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Housewifes	6	10
Ivory-backed Hair Brushes	50	60
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Perfume Cases	20	60
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GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

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A FINE SPACIOUS VERANDAH placed all round the Building, and this addition has been so planned as to give privacy so inadequately attained in most Hotels with added comfort to Visitors and Residents.

Passengers at Church Gate and Victoria Stations met by Hotel Servants.

TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES.

	Rs.
AFTERNOON TEA SET of three pieces, small, squat, plain, with a Grecian border, round the necks, 1 inch broad, and plain button tops, gilt inside	45
TEA AND COFFEE SET of four pieces, medium size, plain with Grecian border round shoulders, chased handles, gilt inside, plain beaded button tops	75
TETE-A-TETE SET of four pieces, small, plain, with Grecian border round the necks, gilt inside, plain tops	60
Ditto four pieces, small, pear-shaped, lower half chased, basketwork pattern, gilt inside, plain button tops	45
TEA SET, ordinary full size, quite plain, globular, wide lipped cream jug, gilt inside, flower button tops	90
COFFEE AND TEA SET, of four pieces, ordinary full size, plain and partially gilt, with scrolls for inscription, and raspberry spray, gilt inside, with plain button tops	120
TEA TRAY, oblong, octagonal, partially gilt, to match the above set	45
MANIATURE MOCHA SETS of seven pieces, in box with puffed silk lining, comprising coffee pot, two cups and saucers, sugar stand and round tray, with beaded edges, and chased handles and feet, gilt inside, sugar stand	75
TEA SET, 3 pieces, ordinary full size, elongated globular, richly engraved, ivory button tops	150
COFFEE and TEA SET, four pieces, ordinary full size, plain globe shape, beautifully engraved, plain button tops	200
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SAMOVAR.

This Russian tea equipage consists of a flat stand of six circles round a central one supported on four feet and furnished with two handles. Over the central circl, on a raised stand containing a spirit lamp, is the teakettle, and in each of the six circles round it, a cup or rather glass holder with handle, answering to the Turkish Zarf. The glasses are very thin delicately engraved tumblers in which the tea is served in Russia with a dash of lemon juice and without milk. The whole is elaborately embossed in a rich design with a polished black horn insulator in the middle of the handle of the kettle. Rs. 150

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HUMBER AND COMPANY LIMITED.

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SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS.

FOR SALE, WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES.

450 Bore Sporting, 9 Shots	Rs. 100.
500 „ Express, 5 Do.	Rs. 150. ; plain quality, Rs. 110.
450 „ Single Express (taking 125 grains powder)	Rs. 65.
500 „ Do.	Rs. 65.

AMMUNITION AND RE-LOADING TOOLS FOR ABOVE KEPT IN STOCK.

Apply to

KING, KING & CO., BOMBAY.

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WE the undersigned are now showing a LARGE and SELECT STOCK of NEW and FASHIONABLE GOODS for the present Season.

West of England Cloths, Worsted and Diagonal Coatings, Angolas, Tweeds, Whipcords, Bedford Cords, Cashmeres, and other Woollen Goods, all of the latest Style and Fashionable Designs, and invite our Customers to inspect the same.

OUR SECOND SPECIALITIE,

For the Season is our Elegant Fitting Dress Suit made of a new Material, very ligh called Clothiratta.

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Long-Cloths, Cambrics, Oxford, All Wool Flannels, Ceylon Flannels, &c.

We guarantee a fashionable cut and fit, and best of Workmanship. Uniforms made to Order to latest Regulations.

Hats, Helmets, Hosiery, Collars, Ties, Scarfs, Braces, Steel Trunks, Portmanteaus, Regulation, Airtight Cases, and many other Articles too numerous to mention.

Samples of Material and directions for Self-measurement sent post free.

JOONAS TYEB AND CO.

CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS, ARMY VOLUNTEERS, AND POLICE CONTRACTORS.

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SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA.

Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body, Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on reliable authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of Illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.

"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.

The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies ailed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark, AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, LONDON, W.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

WANTED.

WANTED.—A HEALTH OFFICER for the Poona City Municipality. Apply to the undersigned. Conditions as under :—

1. The Health Officer must be a graduate of a University in Medicine.
2. He must possess experience in Sanitary matters.
3. He must bind himself to serve the Municipality at least for three years, for the first of which he will be on probation.
4. He must furnish a security to the Municipality in the amount of Rupees two thousand (2,000).
5. He will not be allowed private practice.
6. The Salary will be Rs. 150 per month at the beginning, rising to Rs. 200 per month at an yearly increment of Rupees ten (10).
7. Applications will be received till the 23rd of December 1888.

M. K. KUMTHEKAR,
Secretary P. M.

Poona Municipal Office, 6th Dec., 1888.

NEILGHERRY TEAS.

KODANAAD ESTATES.

MR. NEUBERG begs to announce that he has been appointed Sole Agent in Bombay for the above TEAS, and is instructed to offer them at the following prices, which will be found to be considerably under former quotations for the same brands :—

TRADE MARK.

K. T. E. (in a triangle).

Awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas and first-class certificates. Over 20,000 lb. packets sold in Madras, in 6 months.

Orange Pekoe	Re.	1	8	0 per lb.
Pekoe	„	1	4	0 „
Pekoe Souchong	„	1	0	0 „
Souchong	„	0	14	0 „
Mixture (Congou)	„	0	9	6 „

J. NEUBERG—BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

INVESTMENTS.—The purchase and sale effected of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BANK and all other SHARES and STOCKS. INTEREST and DIVIDENDS realised. SECURITIES kept in safe custody. Printed forms of Powers of Attorney supplied.

Commission on purchases and sales	½ per cent.
Commission on surrender of Securities out of safe custody	½ „

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment, and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on convertible Securities, and on approved personal Security with Life Assurance.

HURJEEMULL & CO.,
INDIAN JEWELLERS,

LARGEST STOCK OF
DIAMOND, GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY.

INDIAN CURIOS, PERSIAN CARPETS, AND CASHMERE SHAWLS.

Cheapest House. Inspection invited.

Rampart Row & Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 30 per month, including horse-keeper. Commissions on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15 ; double, Rs. 25. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15TH, 1888.
GRAND OPENING PERFORMANCE.
WASH NORTON'S FAMOUS
WORLD OF WONDERS.
FIRST PART.
GRAND MINSTREL ENTERTAINMENT.
BONES. INTERLOCUTOR. TAMBO.
Mr. Wash Norton. Mr. Robert Jensen. Mr. Chas. Harvey.
MDLLE MARIE VALESKA.
The Celebrated Serio Comic Singer and Dancer.
In her unrivalled Male Impersonations.
The Great Egyptian and Oriental Necromancer,
ACHMED ALI BEY,
In His Own and Original Speciality,
BLACK ART.
ASSISTED BY
The Charming
Miss HAIDA.
MR. ALBERT LINTON.
The Wonderful Lightning Sketch Artist.
The Captivating Singer and Dancer,
Miss VIOLET BRANDON.
THE MONARCHS OF GROTESQUES.
THE HARVEY BROS.
(WILLIAM AND CHARLES.)
In their Refined and Eccentric Musical Entertainment.
etc., etc., etc.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Boxes to hold 4	Rs. 8-0	Dress Circle	Rs. -0
Orchestra Stalls	,, 3-0	Pit Stalls	,, 1-8
Dress Circle, 1st Row	,, 3-0	Gallery	,, 1-0

Back Seats ..... Annas 8.
Reserved Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.
Doors open at 8-30 p.m. To commence at 9 p.m.
A. JENSEN,
Advance Agent.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

THE following PROGRAMME will be performed at the next Concert of the Society in the TOWN HALL, on TUESDAY, 18th December, 1888, at 9-15 p.m.

1ST PART.

1 Quartette ..... Morning Prayer ..... Mendelssohn.
Mrs. Squire. Mr. R. C. Dixon.
Miss M. DeCourcy Atkins. Mr. H. M Steuart.
2 Tenor Solo.
Mr. R. F. Chisholm.
3 Piano Forte Solo..Fantasia Caprice Tanuhauser ..... Goria.
Miss Flower.
4 Quartette ..... Carita ..... Rossini.
Mrs. Boyd. Mrs. McClaren.
Mrs. Chisholm. Mrs Preston.
5 Baritone Solo.
Mr. M. R. Wyer.
Organ Solo.
Mr. G. R. Johnston.

2ND PART.

The Revenge—By Dr. Viliers Stanford. The accompaniment on this occasion will be supplemented by a small Strieg Orchestra.

Tickets, Reserved Rs. 3, and Back Seat Rs. 2, may be obtained from Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., and also at the door on the evening of the Concert.

C. M. MOBERLY,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.

P. VUCCINO begs to inform the public that he has returned to Bombay and brought with him a large and rich collections of PHOTO FRAMES of all sizes, the latest novelties, suitable for 'XMAS PRESENTS. On view, from MONDAY, the 17th instant.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Boy's Own Annual, Vol. 10	5	0
Girl's Own Annual, Vol. 9	5	0
Atalanta, or Every Girl's Annual for 1889	5	0
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE, Vol. 4	4	12
Every Boy's Annual for 1888	3	6
Do. do. 1889	3	12
Little Wide Awake, Cloth, Rs. 3-4; Picture Boards	2	4
Bow Bell's Novelettes, Vol. 19	1	12
Raphael's Almanack for 1889	0	10
Zadkiel's Almanack for 1889	0	6
Yule Tide, 'Xmas Number, with coloured plate...	1	0
Nautical Almanack for 1889	2	0
LETTS'S AND CHARLES LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1889.		
Little Folks, Vol. 28, Picture Boards Rs 2-4, Cloth	3	4
Chatterbox for 1888. Picture Boards	2	0
HOOD'S COMIC ANNUAL FOR 1889	0	10
Zadkiel's Astronomical Ephemeris for 1889	0	6
MR. PUNCH'S VICTORIAN ERA, 3 Vols.	13	8
Leisure Hour, Vol. for 1888	4	8
Diprosis Annual	0	10
Winter's Annual, (My Poor Dick)	0	10
Bow Bell's Annual, (Monkey Mephisto, by H. Murray)	0	10
Bow Bell's Almanack, for 1889	0	6
Cassell's Illustrated Almanack for 1889	0	6
Illustrated London Almanack for 1889	0	10
Arrowsmith's 'Xmas Annual (Inner House; by Walter Besant)	0	10
Young Ladies' Journal, 'Xmas Number, with Coloured Plate	1	8
Good Words, 'Xmas Number	0	6
Illustrated London News, 'Xmas Number, with Coloured Plates	1	0
Pictorial World, 'Xmas Number, with Coloured Plate	1	0
Miss Braddon's 'Xmas Annual (Mistletoe Bough)	0	10
Art Annual for 1888	1	12
English Illustrated Magazine for 1888	5	0
Sunday at Home for 1888. Vol.	4	8
Cassell's Family Magazine, for 1888	5	8
Family Herald, Vol. LXI	3	0
Grant's 'Xmas Number	0	10
Round Table Annual (Pirate's Haud)	0	10
Arm Chair Essays	2	4
Animal Physiology; by William S. Furneaux	1	12
Invisible Powers of Nature; by E. M. Caillard	3	12
Practical Metallurgy and Assaying; by A. H. Hiorns	3	12
Story of Thomas Carlyle; by A. S. Arnold	3	12
Persia by G. W. S. Benjamin (Story of the National Series)	3	4
Anckor-Watch Yarns; by F. M. Allen	2	4
Captain General, being the Story of the Attempt of the Dutch to Colonize New Holland; by W. J. Gordon	3	4
Ghosts' Gloom; by J. G. Holmes	3	12
One of the "Forty"; by Alphonse Daudet	3	12
Albino, a Personal Narrative; by N. Tamlyn	3	12
Through the Goal of Ill	4	12
Spectre of the Camera; by Julian Hawthorn	2	4
Bee-Man of Orn; by F. R. Stockton	3	4
Missing Merchantman; by N. Collingwood	3	4
Mathias Sandorf; by Jules Vern	3	4
Gleanings of Science, A Series of Popular Lectures of Scientific Subjects; by G Molloy	4	12
Life of Thomas Brassey; by Sir A Helps	1	0
Travels in Mexico and Life among the Mexicans; by F. A. Ober	4	12
By-Ways in Book-Land; by W. D. Adams	3	0
Trip Round the World; by W. I. Caine, M. P.	4	12
Thirty years of Paris and of my Literary Life; by Alphonse Daudet	2	4
Roland; by Ary Ecilau	1	4
Prince Zilah; by Jules Claretie	1	4
Exile's Romance: by Arthur Keyser	1	4
Trials of Jetta Malaubret; by Victor Cherbuliez	1	4
Crime and Punishment; by Fedor Dostoieffskey	1	12
Cossacks; by Count Lyof N. Tolstoi	1	4
Dead Souls; by Nikolai V. Gogol	1	4
Nan; by L. B. Walford	1	4
Two Lives; by Blanchard Jerrold	1	4
Saddle and Sabre; by Howley Smart	1	4
Reigning Favourite, by Annie Thomas	1	4
Han of Iceland, by Victor Hugo	1	
Old Stories Re-told, by Walter Thornbury	1	4
Russian Princess and a Russian Ghost Story; by T. Turnerelli	0	10
How to Avoid Law; by A. J. Williams	0	10
Proposals; being a Maiden Meditation	0	10
Delamars Fetich: a Story of the Riviera	0	10
Wedded and Parted a Christmas Story (Family Story Teller)	0	10
Puck's Girdle; by C. Armstrong	0	10
Maids of Dulverton; by Guy Balguy	0	10
School Board Essays; by E. Kink	0	10
Texas Siftings Afloat, a Devil of a Trip; by J. A. Knox	0	10
NEW FRENCH NOVELS.		
Le Reve; by Emile Zola	2	4
Maud Dexter; by H. Gaullieur	2	4
L'Usurier Des Gueeix; by Mic D'Aghonne	2	4
L'Aventure de Brisoart; by A. Dayot	2	4
Les Victimes de La Vie; by B. Mosse	2	4
Une Vie de Louve; by C. De Riffaud	2	4
La Question Du Coeur; by G. Ghez	2	4
Un Transfuge; by Paul Vignet	2	4
Le Coeur et L'Honneur; by L. Leconti	2	4
La Traude Bleue; by R. Maizeroy	2	4
Mere et Maitusse; by L. Ulbach	2	4
Londres; by Jules Degreguy	2	4

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE.

THE ANNUAL CONCERT in aid of the SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE SOCIETY'S FUNDS will be held in the Town Hall, on the 16th January, 1889. Further details will be published hereafter.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

A BRANCH of the BANK has THIS DAY been established in Rangoon.
JOHN BLACKHALE,
Manager.
Bombay, 12th December, 1888.

COOK'S
POPULAR HARBOUR EXCURSIONS.

THE s.s. GODAVARI will leave the Apollo Bunder on SATURDAY next, 15th inst., at 3-30 p.m., for a Moonlight cruise round the Harbour.

BAND AND REFRESHMENT ON BOARD.

Tickets ONE RUPEE, from
THOS. COOK & SON,
Rampart Row.

NOTICE.

ONE RUPEES 5 CURRENCY NOTE FOUND on the Road about a month ago and made over to the Police will be handed over to the claimant at Head Police Office, Byculla, between the hours of 11 and 2 p.m. on his stating the number and proving his claim, after payment of expense of this advertisement.
W. H. WILSON, Colonel,
Commissioner of Police.
Bombay, 12th Dec., 1888.

THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

CAPITAL £1,852,000
RESERVE FUNDS..... 376,412
(EXCLUDING CAPITAL).

NOTICE is hereby given that by order of the Head Office in Liverpool, we have THIS DAY been APPOINTED AGENTS of the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Co.
We are prepared to accept Fire Risks on the most favourable terms from THIS DAY.
For terms, &c., Insurers are requested to apply at the INSURANCE DEPARTMENT of our Office.
B. & A. HORMARJEE, Agents,
The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Co.
Hormarjee House, Elphinstone Circle, 11th Dec., 1888.

RATE-PAYERS' STANDING COMMITTEE, BHULESHWAR WARD.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the Ratepayers and Residents of the Bhuleshwar Ward will be held on SUNDAY next, the 16th inst., at 4 p.m., in the hall of the Mooljee Jaitha Cloth Market, for the purpose of hearing addresses from the undermentioned gentlemen, who have been selected by the Bhuleshwar Ward Committee, as candidates for the forthcoming Municipal elections.
MR. BOMANJEE PESTONJEE MASTER.
DR. COWASJEE HORMUSJEE.
MR. DYABHOY JADHOORAM.
" DAMODHUR THACKERSEY MOOLJEE.
RAO SAHEB WASSOODEO JUGGONATH KIRTIKAR.
MR. SHAMRAO MANOCKJEE RELE.
" TREBHOWANDASS VURJEEWANDASS MAHADAVDASS.
DR. JAMNADASS PREMCHUND.
DAMODHUR GOCULDASS.
LILLADHUR JAIRAM NARRONJEE.
FURDOONJEE MERWANJEE BANAJI.
A. D. MODY.
Honorary Secretaries.
Ratepayers' Standing Committee, Bhuleshwar Ward.
Bombay, 12th December, 1888.

TENTS! TENTS!! TENTS!!!

ESTABLISHED IN 1865.

A LARGE number of new and second-hand Tents always on hand, for sale and hire, on reasonable terms.—Apply to Mr. ADAMJEE PEERBHOY (the largest Tent Manufacturer in India), at the Tent Manufactory, Old Imambara, Bombay.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000.

ASSURANCES GRANTED on European, Eurasian, Parsee and Armenian lives, at very favorable RATES of PREMIUM.
SPECIAL ALLOWANCES made from the Proprietors' Fund in aid of premia on Assurances effected by Clergymen of Protestant Denominations, Professors, School Teachers, &c.
For particulars apply to
C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

JAMES McCABE'S WATCHES.

A few WATCHES of the above make in Gold and Silver Cases

ARE NOW FOR SALE.

Rs. 150 and Rs. 350 respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
OPPOSITE THE CLOCK TOWER,
BOMBAY.

DISCOUNT 2 ANNAS PER RUPEE on all COOKING STOVES, sold for Cash, till 31st December, 1888.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.,
MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DISCOUNT 2 ANNAS PER RUPEE on all ENAMELLED WARE and HOUSEHOLD REQUISITE, sold for Cash, till 31st Dec., 1888.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.,
MEDOWS STREET.

DISCOUNT 2 ANNAS PER RUPEE on all TOYS and FANCY GOODS, sold for Cash, till 31st December, 1888.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.,
Fort.

DISCOUNT 2 ANNAS PER RUPEE on all CONFECTIONERY, BON-BONS and CRACKERS, sold for Cash, till 31st Dec., 1888.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.,
Bombay.

DISCOUNT 2 ANNAS PER RUPEE on all 'XMAS TREE ORNAMENTS, 'XMAS and NEW YEAR CARDS, sold for Cash, till 31st Dec., 1888.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.

DISCOUNT 2 ANNAS PER RUPEE on FAMILY COOKING STOVES, sold for Cash, till 31st December, 1888.
Rare chance for those who wish to have a good Kitchener.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.,
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of—
The *Bombay Gazette* Daily.
" " " Overland Summary
" " " Weekly Budget
" " " Bi-weekly
The Indian Travellers Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay
And for all other publications issuing from the Office.
Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co.
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

A GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Bombay Millowners' Association, will be held in the rooms of the Association Graham's Buildings, on TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 3-30 p.m., to discuss the question of Factory Labour in India, and to consider a Resolution to be brought forward by the Committee of the Association, in connction therewith.
By order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.
Bombay, 11th December, 1888.

I RAHIMTOOLA JOONAS, sole surviving partner of the Firm of JOONAS TYEB and COMPANY, Civil and Military Tailors and Outfitters, beg to inform the public that I have ADMITTED my only son, CASSUM REHMATOOLA, to be my partner in the said Firm of Joonas Tyeb and Company, and the said Cassum Rehmatoola and myself will carry on the said business as hitherto from THIS DATE.
RAHIMTOOLA JOONAS.
Bombay, 10th Dec., 1888.

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS COMPANY, Ld.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of the following Stores for 12 months, commencing from the 1st day of January, 1889.
The approximate quantities required per month are:—

Cocoanut Oil.	2 tons.
Kerosine Oil.	50 Cases (100 Gallons.)
Castor Oil.	5 tons.
Cotton Waste No. 1.	1 ton.
Tallow, Country, Clean.	10 cwts.

To be delivered free on Railway Wagons, Waree Bunder, Bombay.
Each item can be tendered for separately.
Sealed tenders endorsed as such will be received by the Bombay Agent at his Office, Treacher's Buildings (Fort) up to 1 P.M. (gun-fire), on the 15th instant.
The successful tenderer or tenderers will have to Deposit Security in Government paper or in cash to the extent of 5 per cent. of the value of the contract.
The Agent and Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
H. C. BURDER,
Bombay Agent,
H. H. the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway Co., Ld.
Treacher's Buildings (Fort), Bombay, 11th Dec. 1888.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866." Notice is hereby given that all Persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the estate of JOHN WEIR SCOTT, late of Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, and thereafter residing at Ancrigg, Motherwell, Scotland, European Freight and Produce Broker, deceased, who died at Motherwell aforesaid on the 8th day of January, 1888, and Letters of Administration with the Will annexed of whose Property and Credits was on the 17th day of November, 1888, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to FARQUHAR CAMPBELL MACRAE and LEIGHTON BUCHANAN KER, of Bombay Europeans, the constituted Attorneys of JAMES ANTHONY, otherwise ANTONY SCOTT, the sole Executor named in the said Will for his use and benefit and limited until he shall obtain Probate granted to him) to have effect throughout the Bombay Presidency, are required to send to the undersigned, solicitors for the said Farquhar Campbell Macrae and Leighton Buchanan Ker, on their behalf at their office, in Apollo Road, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased so as to reach the said office on or before the 10th day of January, 1889, as after that date the said Farquhar Campbell Macrae and Leighton Buchanan Ker, as such administrators, will pay or remit the assets of the said deceased then in their hands to the said James Anthony Scott, as the person thereto entitled, or will otherwise proceed to administer the said assets, having regard only to the claims of which the said administrators shall then have notice as aforesaid, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Dated this 21st day of November, 1888.
HORE, CONROY AND BROWN,
Administrators' Solicitors.

PRESENTS FOR FRIENDS IN EUROPE.

INDIAN CONDIMENTS
OF THE SEASON,
UNRIVALLED FLAVOUR AND FRESHNESS,
AT THE DEPOT OF FRAMJEE NOWROJEE
SUPPLIER TO THE P. & O. COMPANY,
BOMBAY CLUB, ADMIRALTY & MESSES
NO. 9, FORBES STREET, BOMBAY,
OPPOSITE TO MESSRS. FINLAY, MUIR & Co

MANUFACTORY AT GIRGAUM.
Prize Medal
FOR
INDIAN CONDIMENTS AND PRESERVES,
1873.
Prize Medals Awarded at the London Exhibition of 1873, at the Amsterdam Exhibition of 1883, at the Melbourne Jubilee Exhibition of 1884-85,
at the Antwerp Exhibition,
and at the London Exhibition of 1886.
Honorable Mention at the Vienna Exhibition.
Diploma Awarded at the Melbourne Exhibition.
Diploma and Medal awarded at the Exposition Universelle D'Anvres, 1885;
also Honorably Mentioned at the same Exhibition.
Established in 1845.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
Up-country Orders will be promptly Executed.
Liberal Discount to Traders and Messes.
NONE ARE GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME,
FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,
No. 9, Forbes Street.

GREATEST IMPROVEMENT IN ELECTRICITY!

GASSNER DRY CELL.

WE have acquired the MONOPOLY for India of this New and Unequalled Battery.
Important to Telegraphs, Telephones, Railways, Steamship Companies, Government Field Telegraphy, and All Users of Electric Bells, Telephones, Medical Batteries, &c.
No Chemicals! No Liquids!
No Drying! No Corroding! No Creeping!
No Glass! Nor Porous Cell! No Smell!
Always Ready for Immediate Use!
Can be used in Any Position!
No Technical Knowledge required!
Twice the Power of a Leclanché!
If cut in two Each Piece will ring a Bell!!
Cells supplied to the General Post Office, London, in 1886, are still in use.
F. FISCHER & CO.,
Sole Importers.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, LIMITED.,

EDISON—BRUSH—GRAMME—JABLOCHKOFF.

ESTIMATES given for Electric Lighting of Towns, Clubs, Palaces, &c., on the Newest Systems. Material always in stock. Prices greatly reduced.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

LONG JOHN'S BEN NEVIS WHISKY.

THE only WHISKY drunk at the Glasgow Exhibition. This Celebrated Whisky, favourably known all over Scotland, is the only one supplied direct from the Distillery. The greatest distillery in the world.
IT IS NO BLEND but a Pure Whisky, warranted 5 years in bulk and free from fusel oil. Not a Whisky for the Million but for those able to pay a Fair Price for a Pure and Perfect Whisky. Rs. 26 per dozen.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Wholesale Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS:
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.
PAY and PENSIONS realised.
PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
PACKAGES landed and shipped.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.
ASSURANCES effected, Marine, Fire, and Life.
SUPPLIES of every description procured.
Terms and particulars upon application.
London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN; by W. Wedderburn, Bombay Civil Service. Price Rs. 3-8; Postage, 1 anna.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.
WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM

AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age

(or at Death, if previous),

with the ALTERNATIVE of

A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the Day of _____ 18__
what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. _____ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?
Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?
Name _____
Address _____
Occupation _____
_____ 188
Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, HOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CATTLE, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862	£300,690
,, 1875	£988,156
,, 1886	£955,039

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2,196,972 15 8	1881	£1,673,299 5 1
1876	£3,492,950 1 4	1886	£5,672 040 17 8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum-street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	,, 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
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The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000

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OF THE
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COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS: Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Sale Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Post Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Alkali Act, Port Quarantine, Survey of Vessels, The Bombay Port Trust Act, Arms, Explosive Substances, Bombay Port Trust Act, &c., &c.

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CHAMPAGNE,
in magnums, Quarts and Pints.
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SPECIALLY SELECTED AND SHIPPED BY MESSRS. BLANDY BROS. & Co.
OF LONDON.

CHAMPAGNES—HENRIOT & CO.'S BRAND—

	Per doz. qts.
DRY SILLERY .....Silver Foil	Rs. 42
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DRY LE PREMIER, EXTRA SEC. 84's.....Gold Foil	,, 60
HOCKS—MEYER & COBLENZ'S BRAND—	
NIERSTEINER, 1874	,, 19
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SUPERIOR SPARKLING HOCK, 111 QUALITY, GREEN LABEL	,, 37
Ditto 1 ditto WHITE LABEL	,, 48

Pints, Rs. 2 Extra per Case of 2 dozen.
Subject to 5 per cent. Discount for Cash.
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SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Eugene Cliquot Extra dry	Rs. 54 0	...
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'Or	,, 53 0	Rs. 55 0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	,, 52 0	,, 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	,, 62 0	,, 64 0
Max Sutaine's extra dry	,, 56 0	,, 58 0

STILL HOCKS.
From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.
Suppliers to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	,, 16 0	,, 19 0
Niersteiner	,, 19 0	,, —
Leibfrauenmilch	,, —	,, 24 0
Steinwein	,, 21 0	,, —
Hochheimer Berg	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Rudesheimer	,, 25 0	,, —
Marcobrunner	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Johanisberger	,, 35 0	,, —

PORT WINES.
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0 —
Fine ,,	,, 22 0 —
Superior ,,	,, 26 0 —
Most Particular Reserved Old Port	,, 36 0 —
Extra Old Pale Invalid	,, 42 0 —

CLARETS.
From Messrs. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Franda	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julian Medoc	,, 14 0	,, —
Medoc	,, —	,, —
Lea Cancon	,, 10 8	,, 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	,, 18 0	,, —
Chateau Leoville	,, 19 0	,, —
Chateau La Rose St. Estephe	,, 21 0	,, —
Chateau La Rose	,, 28 0	,, —
From MUNSER & FILS.		
Haut Canon	,, 15 0	,, —
Margaux Medoc	,, 17 0	,, —
From A. DUFILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Cru de Barreyre	,, 16 0	,, —
From FRANZ SCARVARY.		
Carlowitz	Rs. 14 0	,, 15 0
From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.		
St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. —	Rs. 11 0
,, Red Bar	,, 12 0	,, 14 0
Chateau Larose	,, 20 0	,, 22 0
Chateau Mouton	,, 32	,, 34 0
Haut Sauterne	,, 29	,, 31 0

BRANDY.

B. Montrose ***	Rs. 18 0	,, —
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	,, 21 0	,, —
A. Doignon Fils & Co.	,, 24 0	,, —
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	,, 30 0	,, —
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	,, 35 0	,, —
Charles Lervoire, very old Brandy ***	,, 37 0	,, —

BURGUNDY.
FROM FORTIN PICARD SEUR BRAUNE.

Macon (Old)	,, 23 0	,, —
Moulin-a-Vent	,, 23 0	,, —
Brauno	,, 27 8	,, —
Pommard	,, 27 8	,, —

WHISKY.

Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 24 8	,, —
,,	,, 22 8	,, —
James Auslie & Co.'s Old Blended Glenlivet Whisky	,, 25 0	,, —

BEER.

Bavarian Beer	Rs. 6 0	,, —
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	,, 6 ,,	,, 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	,, 5 12	,, 3 12
Kiffe's Export Beer	,, 5 ,,	,, —

FROM TUBORGS FABRIKKER'S

First Class Danish Export Beer (Guaranteed free from Salicylic Acid and any other Chemicals)	,, 4 0	,, 4 0

SUNDRIES.

French Vermouth	Rs. 15 0	—
Italian do. Finest	,, 18 0	—
Finest Kummel	,, 30 0	—
Chartreuse, Yellow	,, 63 0	—
Swiss Cheese in tins from 1lbs. to 3l.	,, 0 11	per lb.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

	Rs. —
Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin 1 4

FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Large Tins	Small Tins
	Rs. —	Rs. —
Asparagus	,, —	,, 0 10
Celery	,, —

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 12.

Consols advanced ¼ per cent. in London yesterday, say to 96⅛, although the Money Market was very stringent and the market rate of discount was ½ per cent. higher on short London Bills and ¼ on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Paper at 4⅜ and 4½ per cent., respectively. A large influx of Gold, however, was expected from North America. Silver remained at 44 3-8d. per oz ; and Rupee securities were nominally quoted as before. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 104¾. In Paris Rentes were ¼ higher, at 183½ ; and Exchange on London had gone up two centimes, say to francs 25·36½.

The Wheat Market became firmer yesterday, and rates advanced 3d. per quarter for Hard Red and Club No 1 and 6d. for Club No 2 to arrive *via* the Canal. In Liverpool also Spot Soft White, of both qualities, was 1d. per cental dearer. Linseed was firm and Liverpool quality was 3d. per quarter higher by both routes. Calcutta and Bombay Seeds to arrive *via* the Canal were unchanged at 43s. per quarter. Rapeseed from quiet had become dull ; but quotations for this Seed and Poppy show no change. Coffee was quieter, and Mediun Mysore was 1s. per cwt. cheaper.

Cotton in Liverpool closed steady, the day's sales having reached 8,000 bales, including 400 Surats, these being also steady. American spot and arrival prices were unchanged : but "Good Fair" and "Good Oomra" were 1-16d. higher, and "Fine Broach Fully Good "olause is reported to have been done at 5⅜d. per lb. for February-March shipment *viâ* the Canal. The day's Imports were 36,000 bales. The Manchester Market was steady at previous quotations.

The spot price of Cotton in New York was still stationary at 9 7-8 ; but Futures for March were 4 points lower, at 9·85 cents, owing probably to the heavy receipts at the U. S. ports, which make the figures for the present week, so far, greater than those of the previous two years for the same time, say :—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Tuesday's Receipts...	58,000	34,000	39,000
Three days' do ...	147,000	108,000	136,000
Since 1st Sept. ...	3,004,000	3,473,000	3,069,000

The quieter feeling which was noticeable in our [illegible] market yesterday prevailed again to-day, and [illegible] all business was transacted. It consisted [illegible] base of some 600 bales of ready new [illegible] ned at Rs. 208-14, according to [illegible] few hundred bales of Bengals [illegible] hulia at Rs. 203 with small [illegible] 209 and old Wadwan, at [illegible] were rather easier on the [illegible] table decline had been [illegible] demand which was [illegible] extent to-day, [illegible] transpired, [illegible] remaining [illegible] to a considerable [illegible] firm, but without [illegible] which we quote the [illegible]

[illegible] Postals into Bombay yesterday

[illegible]	3,035 bales.
[illegible]	17,603 cwt.
[illegible]	2,003 "
[illegible]	4,329 "
[illegible]	4,395 "
[illegible]	645 "

[illegible] here has been a firm feeling in [illegible]-day, and previous quotations for [illegible] are well maintained ; but we have not [illegible] of anything important passing either for near or more distant shipment.

Exchange.—The line in this market has been decidedly quiet to-day, with extremely little business passing either way, and with rates quite unchanged from yesterday evening's level, at which we closed steady, telegrams from Calcutta reporting a firm market there, probably on account of some lightness of money, and an advance of 1-32d. in rates. The Banks here have not been disposed to sell ready Telegraphic, but for forward transfer 1s. 4⅜d. has been quoted to the end of March, 1s. 4 11-32d. for April-May, and 1s. 4 5-16d. for June. We quote ready :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4⅜d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 4 11-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4⅝d.	"
Credits 3 "	1s. 4⅝d.	"
Francs 3 "	1·75d.	"

Government Paper.—Following Calcutta, which just now seems to be the governing influence in this market. Fours for cash opened this morning at a decline of 3-16 per cent. from yesterday's closing rate, and after rallying to 97 9-16, closed at 97¼. Next month's account has been quoted at 97 7-16, and the February settlement at 97 5-16. On the last line we hear of nothing of importance doing ; but for cash and the next account a fair amount of business has been reported.

Shares.—A moderate business has transpired to-day in Mill and Press shares, leading in most cases in the former scrip to a further advance in rates ; but in the case of Mill shares to a decline more often than an advance. New Great Eastern Mill shares are Rs. 15 lower, at Rs. 765 ; City of Bombay and Jewraj Balloo, Rs. 10 down, at Rs. 1,020 and Rs. 1,025, respectively. Colaba Land and Mill and Southern Mahratta, Rs. 5 down, at Rs. 770 and Rs. 440, respectively. On the other hand, Empress are Rs. 25 higher, at Rs. 705 ; and Sholapur Rs. 20, at Rs. 1,320. In Press shares, Bombay are Rs. 15 down, at Rs. 185 ; but Colaba are higher to the same extent, at Rs. 650 ; New Berar are Rs. 10 up, at Rs. 530 ; Volkart's Press shares are Rs. 5 higher at Rs. 620. In miscellaneous shares, Phillips and Co. are Rs. 5 higher, at Rs. 110 per share.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	13 per.	930
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	990
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	900
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	4	4	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. Corporation	80,000	100	all	17½ do.	219
National Bank of India	37,320	$125 250		5 per.	134

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	100
Empire Fire Insurance Co		5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,000
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 91	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 190	2,050

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ld.	1,000 / 750	200 / 100	200 / 150	10 / 5 per ct	20 / 151
Badham Pile & Co. Ld	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	154xd
Bapty Co., Ld.	525		185	Nil.	56
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		00	0	6 p.c.	500
Bombay Flour Mill Co	750	50	50	10 p.c.	510
Bombay Saw Mills	60	1,000	1,000	..	75nom
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,325	100	100	5	77
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 135	3,375
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	275	Rs. 33½	335
Bombay Municipal Bonds				5 p.c.	108
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500	..	490
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	8,000	00	10	Rs. 9	38
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	511	50	Nil	47
Dreyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	4
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	7
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	45,000	25	25	..	150
Karachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	500	256	250	..	150
Kemp & Co., Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 21	365
Marden & Co., Ld.	4,000	50	100	Rs. 10	84
Maple Hotel Co.	800	100	100	13 p.c.	80
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	104xd
Oriental Investment Security & Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	195
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p. c.	22
Pearce and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 1	40nom
Port Canning Co.	3,000	00	1,00	12	365
Royal Flour Mills	12,000	100	100	Nil	40
Phillips & Co., Ld.	6,000	100	100	Rs.	105xd
Soundy & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	9 p.c.	110
Southhall and Adams	2,000		25		20
Telephone Co.	12,500	25	25	Rs. 2	7
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 80	1,345
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 19	185xd
Western India Match Co.	600	25	125	Nil	6
W. Moly & Co.					

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Byculla Club Dinner to Lord Dufferin.
Cricket, 4th Bo. Rifles *vs.* H. M. S. Turquoise and Mariners (return), Marine Bn. Ground, 12 noon.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Poseidon (s), from Trieste ; Lawada (s), Calcutta ; and Sierra Lucena (ship), Penarth.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Clan Murray (s), for Antwerp, and City of Carthage (s), Liverpool.

Victoria Dock.—The s.s. Falls of Inversanaid entered the dock yesterday.

Postal Notice.—The mails for Persian Gulf close at Karachi at 3-30 p.m. to-day.

Notice.—H. E. the Governor's Band will not play at the Esplanade Bandstand this day.

G. I. P. Railway.—The statement of traffic for the week ending 8th inst. shows an increase in total earnings of Rs. 19,113.

Sunkersett Charitable Dispensary.—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the last month was 2,003. Of these, 543 were new admissions, consisting of 235 Hindoos, 233 Musalmans, 53 Parsees, 21 Christians, and 1 of other caste. The average daily attendance was 66·77.

Lectures on Butler's Analogy.—The last lecture on Butler's Analogy, part I, will be delivered in All Saints' Church, Malabar Hill, on Friday (14th) at 7-30 a.m. The subject will be : "The Government of God, considered as a Scheme or Constitution, imperfectly comprehended."

E. M. Church Annual Conference.—It is expected that Bishop Thoburn will arrive in Bombay from England by the next mail steamer, due here on the 17th instant. The following are the probable dates and the places where this prelate is to preside at the Annual Conferences of the Episcopal Methodist Church :—South India, Bombay, January 31st ; Bengal, Allahabad, January 17th ; North India, Bareilly, January 9th. The Central Conference at Cawnpore, February 14.

Music on Bandora Hill.—The following programme of music will be played by the St. Peter's Band on Bandora Hill, near the Sanitarium, at 8 p.m. :—

March.....Just before the Battle	H. Peacock.
Valse.....Lovely Dreamland	Oth Roeder.
Song.....Dream of Heaven	Sturt Crook.
Valse.....Blondinnette	W. V. Scholes.
Quadrille..Rosalinda	R. Smith.
Polka.....Love Light	E. Newton.
Galop.....Sturn	

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Fatal Street Accident.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at the Gocouldas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Peregrina Caetana Pacheco, a mendicant woman aged 60 years. Deceased, on the evening of Sunday last, was passing along the Cheera Bazaar Road carrying a small bundle of firewood, when a stray bullock came running out of Colbat Road and knocked her down. Being apparently much stunned, the police removed her to the hospital, where she died at 8 o'clock on Tuesday night. The verdict was "that the death of the deceased was caused by concussion of the brain, the result of accidentally falling in the street while trying to avoid a runaway bullock."

A Fancy Bazar.—Arrangements are being made to hold a Bazaar of fancy goods, photographs, paintings, &c., at the Town Hall, in February next, in aid of the funds of the local Wesleyan Methodist Church. The management are importing a variety of articles from the best houses at home and in Paris, and also contemplate, if feasible, to have fruit and flower stalls as a further addition to the attractions of the Bazaar. The ladies who are interesting themselves in the undertaking are now busily engaged in having the work put in hand, and it is pleasing to find that they are receiving every encouragement in the shape of contributions from the public. The Bazaar will be held from Thursday to Saturday, 14th to 16th February inclusive.

Fire at Upper Mahim.—A fire broke out yesterday afternoon in a low thatched house situated at the corner of Lady Jamsetji Road, below the bridge, at Upper Mahim. The house belonged to a Portuguese gentleman named Mr. D'Silva and was in the occupation of a tiler, who was away when the fire broke out. It was the roof of the house that was first observed to be on fire, but before any assistance could be rendered the whole shed was in flames. Fortunately there was no wind at the time, else the fire might have wrought some havoc on the surrounding property, because the burning shed, itself a low cudjan-roofed building, stood quite in the centre of a number of upper-storied houses. The Mahim and Parel manual fire-engines were soon on the spot, but their efforts were chiefly directed in protecting the surrounding buildings. The cause of the fire has not been ascertained. The damage to the property is estimated at about Rs. 300. The tiler has been rendered destitute by the fire, all that he possessed having been destroyed.

Song Service, "Christie's Organ."—The Fort M. E. Sunday School are to be congratulated upon the excellent treat afforded in this service at the Y. M. C. A. Rooms on Tuesday evening. The attendance was so large that many were obliged to stand out in the verandah. The "elder" part of the audience seemed quite as numerous as the little ones. The service was conducted by Mr. M. T. Carroll, the Superintendent of the Sunday School. The story is full of pathos and interesting, and was clearly and effectively rendered. The music by the well trained choir was very good indeed, and helped materially to make the service a success. Especially striking was the solo of poor "Christie." "Cleanse me and wash all my sins away"—rendered in a clear and mellow alto by Master Barny Fido, a youngster of 9 years, was also good. The Magic Lantern with its dissolving views and life-sized photographs was ably manipulated by Mr. W. A. Collins, the Assistant Superintendent of the School.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday, when the following, among other matters, were disposed of :—

RE ALLADINBHOY HABIBBHOY.

Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Mansukhlal Damodhur and Jamsetjee, on behalf of Rehmoobhoy Habibbhoy, moved absolute the rule *nisi* granted by his lordship on the 13th June last calling upon Kesaribai to shew cause why she should not be restrained from receiving dividends out of the insolvent's estate. Mr. Starling said it had been arranged between him and the learned counsel on the other side that his lordship, after reading all the affidavits in the matter, should decide which of the two parties should file a suit to establish a claim to receive the dividends. It was also arranged that the suit should be filed within two months. The suit was to be filed by either the Official Assignee or Kesaribai. His lordship had to see in whose favour was the balance of evidence, and whether the claim upon the insolvent's estate was purchased by Kesaribai out of her own private monies or out of monies belonging to the insolvent's estate which came into her hands. In the former case, the Official Assignee would have to file a suit ; and in the latter, Kesaribai would have to file it. If the party who had to file the suit did not do so within the two months, the rule would go against him or her. The costs of the present applic tion were to be awarded by the judge who tried the suit.

Mr. Inverarity, on behalf of Kesaribai, asked his lordship to mark the dates of the different affidavits in the matter before deciding the present application. The probabilities were on the side of Kesaribai, and, moreover, she was legally entitled to the claim made by her.

His lordship reserved his decision.

RE SAYAD MAHOMED HOOSEIN ALUM SHOOSTREE.

Mr. Mankar, on behalf of the insolvent, obtained an interim order.

RE EDWIN FITZPATRIC CAZLETTE.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, on behalf of the insolvent, asked for leave to serve notices and to amend the schedule. The application was granted.

RE GANPATBAI GANPATRAO PATEL.

On the application of Mr. Dhairyavan, his lordship granted a rule *nisi* calling upon this insolvent's creditors to show cause why he should not be allowed to withdraw his petition. The rule was made returnable in four weeks.

RE JAVERCHUND VAJRAJ.

On the application of Mr. Mankar the insolvent was granted an interim order.

TO THE DEAF.

A PERSON CURED of DEAFNESS and NOISES in the head, of 23 years' standing, by a simple Remedy, will send a description of it free to any person who applies to J. H. NICHOLSON, 5 Old Cook's House Street, Calcutta.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

The weekly meeting of the Town Council was held yesterday, Mr. Dosabhoy Framji, C.S.I., presiding. There were also present Sir Henry Morland, Col. Merewether, R.E., Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar, Mr. Ragonath N. Khote, C.I.E., Mr. R. M. Sayani, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, Dr. Waters, Mr. M. N. Banaji, Rao Saheb V. N. Mundlik, and Mr. Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy.

DECORATIONS FOR THE PRESIDENT.

One of the items of business before the meeting was a resolution of the Corporation, dated 4th October 1888, declaring that it was desirable that a chain and badge of office should be provided for the president, and directing the Standing Committee, after making such enquiry as they deemed fit, to report to the Corporation what the probable cost would be, and how the money was to be obtained.

Sir Henry Morland remarked that the best thing to do would be to return the resolution to the Corporation, in order that it might be discussed there.

Mr. Javerilal said the mandate to the Standing Committee was simply to inquire as to the design and probable cost of a chain and badge, and there was nothing to prevent the Standing Committee from making the inquiries.

Col. Merewether said that a chain and badge for the civic functionary of the town of Batley had cost £300, which came to something like Rs. 3,000. A sum of only Rs. 1,500 was promised for the purchase of the chain and badge proposed for the president of the Bombay Municipality, and he was not aware who was to pay the balance.

Mr. Banaji proposed that the Municipal secretary be requested to obtain the design of the chain and badge of office for the president of the Corporation together with the estimate of the cost of the same.

The proposition having been seconded by Mr. Javerilal was carried.

THE SECRETARY ON LEAVE.

The Commissioner stated that Mr. Barrow, the Secretary, had asked for leave four days before and four days after the Christmas holidays, and that under the Act it was incumbent on him to make arrangements for the conduct of the Secretary's duties while he was on leave. But the Commissioner said he could not appoint any municipal officer, under the law, to do this work in addition to his own duties. As the best arrangement under the circumstances, he would, with the approval of the Standing Committee, appoint Mr. Bennett, assistant to the Municipal Commissioner, to act for Mr. Barrow.

The Committee accorded their approval to the arrangement.

The Committe then adjourned.

THE FATAL COLLAPSE OF A HOUSE.

The adjourned inquest into the circumstances connected with the deaths of Sulliman Ismail, Isabai, Yemnabai, Abdool Kadur, Hajee Ismail, and Ali Meer, who were killed by the fall of a house, No. 62, at Nagdevy Road, early on the morning of Saturday last, was resumed yesterday.

Mr. Roughton, of Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, appeared to watch the proceedings on behalf of the relatives of Yemnabai, who was also the owner of the fallen house, and Mr. Shamrao Pandurang, on behalf of Hajee Abdoola Hajee Soomar, the owner of the vacant ground adjoining the house that fell.

Govind Sonoo said :—I am a labourer, and I was employed on the 7th instant on a piece of vacant ground in Nagdevy Street with eight or nine labourers. I was engaged by a muccadum, who says his name is Mahomed Sajun. We were engaged to dig an excavation for the foundation of a new house. No ground was excavated when I went there. The maistry here present, who says his name is Abdul Raymon Mahomed, ordered us to dig an excavation alongside that of the wall of the house that fell. The excavation was made adjoining that wall, and we dug down a depth that took me up to the neck on that day. We made the excavation along nearly the half of the length of the house. Our maistry ordered us to put two planks into the excavation and we did so. We put in the planks nearly on a level with the surface in a longitudinal direction, and placed two pieces of rafters between the planks. We knocked off work at lamplight. The following morning I heard that the house had fallen and did not go there again. Nobody from the house that fell said anything about our work. There was no evidence that day that the house was likely to fall. I did not see any Municipal Officer at the work. The sides of the excavation did not give way while we were at work. I have been engaged in digging the excavations for foundations in three other houses. In those excavations the whole of the sides were shared. We worked there in the usual way, but shored as we excavated. We had a cartload of planks for the work in Nagdevy Street. Nobody said that more planks should be put in. There was a depth of about four inches of water in the excavation. We bailed it out during the day, and it was empty when we left off work, but oozing was going on. We had dug up to my knee below the foundations of the house that fell, and the water was trickling from under those foundations, but the quantity was inconsiderable. We did not dig out any of the foundations of the adjoining house. Our maistry was at the work all day on the day I was there. He left the work twice on that day, but stopped the work during his absence. We exposed the foundations of the adjoining house in digging our excavations. The maistry saw the foundations exposed. I did not see anybody carrying on the work after I knocked off. The planks we put in were each two yards long and six inches broad. The two planks we put in did not extend to the whole length of the excavation. The diameter of the cross pieces of timber was about four inches. They were rafters. I was in the excavations all day digging, and cannot say whether anybody complained about our work. The soil was dry above and wet below, and hard to work. We worked with picks. In the other foundations at which I worked the excavation did not immediately adjoin another house. I know nothing about the necessity of shoring excavations. The trickling under the foundations of the house that fell was continuous. I do not know either the owner of the ground or of the house that fell. We left a space about four inches from the side of the wall of that house, but as we went down we exposed the foundations of the house. It is not a fact that a space of two feet was left between the wall of the house and our excavation. I did not examine the house when I was taken there by the police. I saw the fallen house yesterday from the street and found that the centre had fallen. I cannot say what portion of the house has fallen with reference to the excavation which we made. No water came into the excavation from the back of the house. The length of the excavation was about 15 feet. I do not know the exact length that was unprotected. I have spoken to no one about the fallen house and said nothing to the persons who took me there, and they said nothing to me. They took me there to give evidence in this case. None of the stones of the foundation of the adjoining house were loosened while we were at work.

Sonia Luckma, another labourer, who was also employed in excavating the foundations of the new house at Nagdevy Street, was next examined, and his evidence corroborated the statement of the last witness in many points.

The inquest was then adjourned for further enquiry to Saturday next.

A FATAL ASSAULT.

A Hindoo labourer named Dewjee Narayen, residing in a chawl at Coombarwada, went to a police constable on Tuesday night, and made a complaint that he had been assaulted by a barbar named Amroota Hanumunta, who lived in the same chawl as himself. He then fell down unconscious and had to be removed to the J. J. Hospital, where it was discovered that Dewjee's skull was fractured. Police Constable No. 157 in company with two other police sepoys immediately proceeded to the house of Dewjee Narayen, where they found the accused Amroota standing on the staircase of the house with the handle of a stone corn-mill in his hand, and threatening people if they approached him that he would assault them. He was apparently under the influence of liquor, but the policemen, making a rush at him bodily, managed to arrest him. Dewjee died from the effects of the assault at the hospital yesterday morning a little after 7 o'clock.

An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at the J. J. Hospital on the death of Dewjee Narayen, and the evidence before the Coroner went to show that the deceased was assaulted by Amroota Hunmunta with the handle of a stone corn-mill, with which he inflicted several blows on the head. Previous to the assault, Dewjee and Amroota lived friendly. The medical evidence went to show that the cause of death was rupture of the vessels on the surface of the brain, and that this rupture was the result of external violence, and could have been caused by blows on the head with a stick like the one produced before the jury. The jury thereupon returned the following verdict :—"That the death of Dewjee Narayen was caused by rupture of the vessels on the surface of the brain, the result of blows on the head inflicted on him by Amroota Hunmunta with a stick, under such circumstances that the act of Amroota Hunmunta was culpable homicide not amounting to murder."

THE PORT OF ADEN.

The following is a copy of a memorandum presented to Lord Lansdowne when at Aden :—

To his Excellency the Most Honourable the Marquis of Lansdowne, G.C.M.G., &c., &c., &c., Viceroy and Governor-General of India designate.

In the matter of the Port of Aden.

The dredging of this harbour has for many years been contemplated, and those interested in the prosperity of the port were glad to see the passing by the Bombay Legislative Council in 1886 of a Bill providing for this work to be done.

To this Bill, for reasons it is unnecessary to name here, his Excellency the Viceroy in Council refused his assent, and after some time had elapsed, an amended one was transmitted to Bombay and passed by the Council in October last.

Everyone having any connection with the port being anxious to see the Bill brought into operation as early as possible, advantage is taken of the present opportunity to press forward the matter.

The importance and necessity of the dredging, which has the support of the Chambers of Shipping at home, have been admitted by the authorities both in India and England, while the present Resident, Brigadier-General Hogg, C.B., has more than once applied for permission to prosecute the work, pending the formation of the Aden Port Trust, or at all events to make preparations in advance for its prompt commencement, but to no purpose.

As full details on the subject will be found on record it is considered unnecessary to here allude to the fact which admittedly render the immediate dredging of the harbour a matter of the first importance, not in the interests of commerce alone, but also from an imperial point of view.

G. F. Johnson, Chairman,
Aden Chamber of Commerce.

Aden, 27th Nov. 1888.

MILITARY NEWS.

The 1st Battalion Connaught Rangers will relieve the 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment at Gnatong.

An exchange of battalions has been sanctioned between Captain C. A. C. Drane, 1st Battalion, and Captain H. E. Tombe, 2nd Battalion, Suffolk Regiment

Lieutenant-Colonel F du Vernet, half-pay, who vacated a garrison instructorship in August 1887, has been appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General at Colchester.

Lieutenant J. R. L. Macdonald, Royal Engineers, is transferred from the head-quarters of the Inspector-General of Military Works to the Peshawar Division Military Works.

On the move of the 17th Bengal Infantry for Burma the depot of the regiment will march to Agra, and will occupy a portion of the right native infantry lines as a temporary measure.

Quartermaster and Honorary Captain H. H. Bray, having exchanged from the 4th Battalion Essex Regiment to the East Lancashire Regiment, is posted to the 1st Battalion of the latter regiment.

Surgeon E. Reynolds, M. S., has resumed charge of the Allahabad Fort Stotion Hospital from Surgeon F. A. Saw, M. S., who will do duty at the Allahabad Station Hospital until further orders.

The following postings are ordered :—To 1st Battalion : Lieutenant M. S. Stewart, Royal Scots. To 2nd Battalions : Major W. F. Curties, Cheshire Regiment ; and Major R. D. B. Rutherford, Highland Light Infantry.

Surgeon S. C. Nandi, M. B. (I. M. S.), has resumed medical charge of the 13th Bengal Infantry at Allahabad from Surgeon L. G. Fischer (I. M. S.), who will do duty at the Allahabad Station Hospital until further orders.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to sanction leave being granted to officers of British and native cavalry regiments who can be spared from their duties to visit the Cavalry Camp at Delhi, provided the State is put to no expense.

The rule affecting doing-duty officers in the Sappers and Miners in Article 458, Army Regulations, India, Vol. I., Part I, which was cancelled some time back, will shortly be restored, the term "doing-duty officer" being substituted by "company officer."

The abolition of regimental paymasters in India is to be carried out, their duties being performed by committees of paymasters on an allowance of rupees five per day. The change will be introduced as vacancies occur. Corps coming to India will not bring paymasters.

The following officers have been appointed direct probationers for the Staff Corps :—Lieutenants A. Ducrot, 1st Battalion Middlesex Regiment ; E. W. Harris, 1st Battalion North Staffordshire Regiment ; J. W. Orchard, 1st Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment ; and 2nd Lieutenant G. W. Johnson, 2nd Battalion Scottish Borderers.

The following appointments are made :—8th B. I.—Lieutenant E. J. M. Wood, Supernumerary on establishment of the 39th Bengal Infantry, to be Wing Officer on probation, vice Mansel. 20th P. I.—2nd Lieutenant W. H. Prendergast, officiating Wing Officer, on probation, 45th Sikhs, is retransferred in the same capacity. 22nd P. I.—Lieutenant R. M. Lowis, officiating Wing Officer, on probation, 24th Punjab Infantry, is re-transferred in the same capacity. 1st P. I.—2nd Lieutenant F. D. Grant, officiating Wing Officer, on probation, is retransferred in the same capacity. 6th P. I.—Lieutenant J. W. C. Hutchinson, Quartermaster, to be Adjutant.

THE CONNEMARA SCANDAL.

The Madras correspondent of the Allahabad *Post* telegraphs to that journal :—

The separation of Lord and Lady Connemara is the absorbing topic of conversation in Madras. As I telegraphed to you this morning, Her Excellency left Government House on Wednesday last, and is now residing at one of the local hotels. It is reported that she proceeds to England by an early steamer. It is significant that Captain Wyndham Quinn, Aide-de-Camp, has applied for leave, and that Brigade Surgeon Briggs, Surgeon to the Governor, has resigned his appointment.

Lady Connemara arrived at Madras on Monday from Ooty. At Wednesday evening's Government House dance she was missed by the guests ; and on inquiry it was found that there had been a domestic squabble. Lady Connemara left Government House that day, and took rooms at the Albany Hotel. The dance was kept up, Lord Connemara enjoying himself thoroughly. The reports why her ladyship left her husband's residence are too delicate to unveil at present ; but it may be conjectured that there is something very serious for the lady to have taken this step. Madras is simply disgusted at the nature of the reports, and, accepting them as true, sympathises with her ladyship, though in some quarters it is considered that Lady Connemara acted indiscreetly in leaving Government House and creating this scandal. The pressing solicitations of friends failed to induce her ladyship to rejoin her husband.

Captain Quinn, A.D.C., who obtained leave immediately after this occurrence, left for Calcutta yesterday by the Rohilla, with his wife, Lady Eva Quinn, both of whom, it is said, will not return to Government House."

THE VAITURNA RELIEF FUND.

The following subscriptions have been received for the relief of sufferers by the loss of the Vaiturna :—

	Rs.
His Excellency Lord Reay	100
Messrs. Ralli Brothers	250
A. K.	100
The Florio-Rubattino Co.	100

Baroda Charan Mittra, M.A., of the Statutory Civil Service, has drawn up a memorial to be submitted to the Secretary of State on the lines of his recent magazine article. He says that he has learned "with grave concern" that the Public Service Commission has recommended the exclusion of Statutory Civilians from the proposed Imperial Service and their absorption into the newly named "Provincial Service."

The proceeds of nine sales of Bengal opium and eight months' pass duty on opium exported from Bombay amount to Rs. 6,15,44,730, or Rs. 17,99,230 better than the estimate. The whole gain has been made by Bengal, the Bombay returns being Rs. 7,73,550 below the estimate.

"ROUGH ON CORNS."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief, complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions. At chemists and druggists.

"ROUGH ON ITCH."

"Rough on Itch" cures skin humours, eruptions, ringworm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains, itch, bug poisons, barber's itch.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Clan Murray, 1,372 tons, Captain F Warfolk, sailed yesterday, for Antwerp, laden with a general cargo.

The B and P S N Co's steamer Henry Balckow, Captain C Doert, cleared yesterday, for the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and 100 passengers on deck.

The City line steamer City of Carthage, 1,716 tons, Captain M Greive, cleared yesterday for Liverpool, with a general cargo and Miss Lamb a passenger.

The B I steamer Lawada, Captain S P Nailer, arrived in port yesterday afternoon from Calcutta (Nov 25), with a general cargo and three deck passengers.

The following is the list of the passengers arrived yesterday by the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S N Co.'s steamer Posidan :—From Trieste.—Don Rossetti and three missionaries, Mr and Mrs T Possmann, Capt Brunker, Mr Schweitzer, Mr P Vuccino, Mr Herbert, Mr Buckmaster, Dr F Chand, Baron von Bigelbess, Mr Harrison, Mr Alexander, Mr Lekebusch, Mr Walther, Capt and Mrs Vivian, Mr Scott, Mr Telke, Mr Silboe, Mr Pertibe, Mr Strola and five friends, Mr Samson, and Mr Reesmann. From Brindisi.—Mrs and Miss Mackenzie, Mrs and Miss Hicking, Mrs Brown, Mr E A Woods, and Mr A E Harris. From Suez.—Prince P Sapieha, Count Cordenhow, and Prof. F Enner and 38 deck.

The P and O Co's steamer Gwoliar, Commander W Nantes, which arrived in Bombay on Tuesday afternoon; from Venice (No. 23), had the following passengers on board :—From Venice—Revd. A Grassi, Revd B Bigam, Revd E Toranghi, Revd H Caffi, Revd P DeMarid, Revd W H Gemo, Revd N I Brambilli, Revd N. J. Barbaria, Revd N E Manzoni, Revd M. J Martinoga, Revd M. F Speecker, Messrs Zaretsky, J M Drennan, Goodridge, Revd and Mrs J A Lambert and three Misses Lambert Count de Bylandt, Baron Fazel, Mrs Cotton, Miss Turner and Mr Sullivan. From Brindisi—Mrs MacKillicani Messrs H Stanley Clarke, H S Jackson, W H White, R Sutherland, R J Reid, Webster, and Pyras ; Count Ernest-Hoyes, Count Geza Szechemzi, Mr and Mrs Meyerston, Mr Hugh Auld, Mrs Orr, Miss Orr, Mr Downes. Colonel Luard, Mr and Mrs D H Leverson, Messrs E Crew, W Halliday, A Bois-Gibbon, Stewart, S B Wells, E J Buck and Mrs Mills. From London—Revd W Leaf, for Yokohama. From Brindisi—Mrs Von Amerling, for Calcutta.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—December 12.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Brindisi	3074	J. S. Hassall	A	P. & O. S. N. Co.
,, Persia	2317	R. Hutchison	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Merton Hall	2648	J. Hughes	D	E. Bates & Co.
,, C. Murray	1372	E. Worfolk	F	F. Muir & Co.
,, Torrento	1775	F. W. Custon	G	F. Muir & Co.
,, Hawkhurst	1537	Robertson	H J	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Kerbella	1458	D. Stuart	K	B. I. S. N. Co.
,, Isar	1015	J. Burgoine	N	R. Bomonji.
,, Eden Hall	2313	S. Hughes	O	E. Bates & Co.
,, City of Carthage	1716	W. M. Greive	P	Sir C. Forbes & Co.
,, La Bourdonnais	1274	Sibilet	Q	Messageries Maritimes.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
,, Falls of Inversnaid	1757	Bason	1	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Horn Head	1558	M. R. Tompson.	2	J. M. Heyn.
,, Kairos	1912	T. Liddle	3	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Lombardy	1571	C. F. Preston	4	P. & O. S. N. Co.
,, Thibet	1671	Atkinson	6	P. & O. Co.
,, D. Balduino	3044	G. Dodero	7	F. Bozzoni.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
12	Possidon (s)	Mersa	Trieste, Nov. 22.
	Lawada (s)	Nailer	Calcutta, Nov. 23.
	Sierra Lucena	Murdock	Penarth.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
12	Clan Murray (s)	Warfolk	Antwerp.
	Cy. of Carthage (s)	Greive	Liverpool.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Brindisi, for London, &c.
,, Calder, for the Persian Gulf.

DAILY EXPORTS—December 12.

For Liverpool.

Eden Hall s—140 bales cotton and 200 bales cotton fly and old gunny, D Sassoon and Co ; 495 cwts myrabolums, E Comersee ; 26 cases condiments M M Poonjisji ; 1,005 cwts myrabolums, Beyts Craig and Co ; 116 bales cotton, B and A Hormarji ; 17 cases bristles, F Limji ; 20 cases fishmaws, B Fazel ; 150 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co ; 80 bales wool, The Bombay Co, Ld ; 31 bales

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Rs. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.—Artistic Designs in CHRISTMAS CARDS, Porcelain, Velvet, Satin, from the best houses in London.—*Bombay Gazette* Office, 16, Esplanade, Albert Buildings.

PURE MARSALA, as used at the UNION CLUB, MALTA. Imported direct by PHIPSON and Co., Bombay.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS will find every Requisite at our Establishment at a Moderate Cost. Deck Chairs from Rs. 4-8.
THORPE, & Co.
Rampart Row, Bombay.

WANTED, a good English COW, also well bred FOX-TERRIERS.—Apply "333," care of this Office, giving particulars.

TO LET, from 1st January (Healthy and Commodious) first and second floor of White House, Colaba Cause Way.—Apply on the premises.

THE Latest Improved Burners, fitted to Lamps and Lanterns. Lamp Warehouse, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

FOR SALE, a 500 Express RIFLE in Case by Greener. Price, Rs. 225. Owner going Home.—Apply sharp to CRAWFORD and Co.

NO up-country School and Family should wait for their Xmas Trees, as SHROFF BROTHERS are now too well known, and have the choicest assortment of toys and presents.

TO AVOID disappointment, come soon to buy our Handsomest CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S CARDS, from one piece. Hundreds sold daily.—WRIGHT & Co., Mint Road, Fort.

REGULATION BROWN GLOVES, one Button and with Thumb Pieces as Horse Guards order and Sealed Pattern, just received fresh consignment.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

MATHERAN GRANVILLE HOTEL.—The increased preference shown to this place has compelled the proprietors to extend the accommodation which is being built consisting of large, airy bedrooms.

SPECIALLY PACKED for 'XMAS PRESENTS.—Nothing would be a more suitable present than 5 or 10 lbs. Boxes of our Extra Fine Orange Pekoe at Re. 1-4 per lb.—DANTRA and Co., Tea Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

CLEARANCE SALE of Sample Silver and Gold Jewellery of English-Makers, comprising Plain Fancy and Jewelled Lockets, Charms, Rings, Earrings, Collar Pins, Bangles, Brooches, Studs, Plated ware, &c., &c., at P. N. KERRAWALLA and Co., Marine Street, Fort.

LARGE SAFETY ROCKING HORSES, Velocipede Horses, Polo Horses, Try Perambulators.—The FANCY GOODS TRADING CO., Ld., No 65, Meadow Street.

PHOTOGRAPHIC GROUP of VICEREGAL PARTY taken at Government House, Malabar Point. Copies to be had from BOURNE and SHEPHERD, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

COOK'S MOONLIGHT EXCURSION.—On SATURDAY next, 15th instant from Apollo Bunder, at 8-30 p.m. Band and Refreshments on board. Fare One Rupee.—THOS. COOK and SON.

BREACH CANDY FURNISHED HOUSE to let. Apply to R., Branch High Court.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4. Breakfast and Tiffin, Rs. 1 each; Dinner, Rs. 2.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a First-Class Upper-storeyed Hotel, in Poona. It is most centrally situated and affords all the Comforts of a Home. Rooms bright and airy. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. TERMS MODERATE.

FOR SALE.—Old Flyer Throstles with long and short collars can be seen at work at the Coorla Mills.

FOR SALE, a Grand Concert Piano by Broadwood and Sons in first-rate condition.—Apply "A. A. A.," care of this paper.

REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.—By W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price annas 8; postage free.

IF you wish to have a really good Timekeeper fully worth the money you spend, go to KANNY & Co., Watchmakers, Goldsmiths, 59, Meadows Street.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS, INDIAN SUBJECTS. BOURNE, & SHEPHERD, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

PEARSE'S CHRISTMAS REGISTER of CAKES, PUDDINGS and MINCE MEAT, is now open, 7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

JOHN MAHOMED'S NEW SUMMER TWEEDS, perfect fit, Guaranteed and Prices most Moderate for Ready Money, 16, Medow Street, Bombay.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, a consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English Manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X.," at this office.

STEAM LAUNCH FOR SALE.—Length 50 feet; beam 11 feet. Has good sized Saloon forward, and is fitted up as a Pleasure Yacht.—Apply "T." care of *ombay gazette.*

CRESTS and MONOGRAMS, engraved on stone by a special artist, and mounted as Signet Rings, Seals, &c., at a few days notice.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay or Poona.

XMAS and NEW YEAR'S CARDS, 'Xmas-Tree Ornaments, Toys and Dolls, in Great Variety, Crackers, Table Ornaments, Ham and Bacon, in cut. D. B. MODY, General Merchant, 29, Apollo Street.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA, or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Connisbee's Improved Mains Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a form of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers 46 by 37 inches.—Apply to "Z," care of this paper.

WARMING STOVES, admirably constructed for thorough radiation of heat with smallest consumption of fuel; the desired temperature being under perfect control by means of sliding regulators.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

WORTH A GOLD MOHUR A BOTTLE!!! Three doses of TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM will cure any Ordinary COUGH or BRONCHIAL ATTACK. *Note*—Only procurable from THOMSON & TAYLOR, Fort.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO-PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to "IMPORTER," care *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
Extracts Teeth under N. C. Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Opposite to P. W. Department.

SURGEON-BONE SETTER,
FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.,
TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.
No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street.
(Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
PLEA OR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are informed that on the occasion of the DEPARTURE of the MOST HONOURABLE the MARQUIS of DUFFERIN and AVA and EARL of AVA, which will take place at 4-30 p.m., on FRIDAY, the 14th December, all Carriages going to the Apollo Bunder must approach by the road passing the Sailors' Home, and no Carriages will be allowed down this road after 4-30 p.m. Those Carriages containing ticket-holders will set down at the entrance to the temporary enclosure, others will be passed on and parked with the empty Carriages on the New Reclamation. As soon as the late Viceroy has left the Bunder, Carriages will take up at the enclosure and go out by the Sailors' Home.
The Saluting Battery being near the New Reclamation, owners of nervous horses are advised to send their Carriages to a safe distance by the New Road.
W. H. WILSON, Colonel,
Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 10th Dec., 1888.

SASSOON INSTITUTE.

NEW BOOKS.

238-34—India—Sir John Strachey, G.C.S.I.
209-31—Eighteen Hundred Miles on a Burmese Tat—Lieut. G. J. Younghusband.
140-23—Mermaid Series, the Best Plays of the old Dramatists—T. Otway.
110-29—Ladies in Parliament, Horace at Athens, and other Pieces—Sir G. O. Trevelyan.
B. 95-24—Nan, and other Stories—L. B. Walford.
14-37—Little Lord Fauntleroy—Mrs. F. H. Burnett.
D. 32-9—Law Reports, Calcutta Series, Vol. 15, Part 11, 1888.
32-11—Law Reports, Bombay Series, Vol. 12, Part 12, 1888.
32-12—Law Reports, Allahabad Series, Vol. 10, Part 11, 1888.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!
ON VIEW
At the Bombay Tramway Co.'s Stables, Colaba.
100 HORSES LANDED LAST MONTH FROM AUSTRALIA,
Imported by C. G. BALDOCK,
Consisting of splendid carriage pairs, broken to harness, weight carrying cobs, first-class hacks, and horses suitable for chargers.
Intending purchasers can see the horses driven or ridden.

AUCTION SALE.

Of 25 of the above HORSES, on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3-30 p.m., at Colaba, opposite the Tramway Co.'s Stables. See Bennett & Co.'s Advertisement.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,
BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS
AND
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
Can supply every requisite for the entire furnishing of Houses, and will be glad to send samples and designs free of charge.
18, Marine St., Bombay.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S
ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs. Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE Cash Rs. 720.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. „ 36.
The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. „ 38.

Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Stations, Bombay or Poona.

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A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.

SALE of Valuable Bungalow at Bandora, with separate cookroom, stable, well, and large garden compound, with several palm and mango trees, front facing south seaside.
On SATURDAY, the 22nd day of December, at 4 p.m., the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, the following immovable property, on the premises, in two separate lots, viz.—

LOT No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with premises or dwelling-house, lying and being in Bandora, on the north side of the Chapel road, in Mundulvar, at Bandora, close to the Bospal Tank, containing by admeasurement 1776 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the west by the property of Anton Joojeea Fernand, on the north partly the property of Jabool Pereira, and a portion of the vacant ground of Lot No. 2, and on the south and east by the said old Chapel road, and assessed by the Bandora Municipality under No. 26 A, registered under Survey No. 293, and Pote No. 80, for which Government due is only 1-10 per annum.

LOT No. 2.

A piece or parcel of vacant ground, containing by admeasurement 645 square yards or thereabouts, bearing survey No. 293 and Pote No. 6, and bounded on the east by the property of Jaboel Pereira, on the west by the batty ground of J. Dies and Dews Manuel Lane, and on the north by the Government ground and close to that Sopali Tank, and on the south by the property of Antone Jujeea Fernand and part of lot No. 1.
For full particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AN UNEXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR MODERATE CAPITALISTS to work a ready-at-hand well-filled up industry capable of returning handsome profits.
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Under instructions from the concerned the undersigned will sell by Public Auction (unless sold or disposed of privately) on SATURDAY, the 5th day of January, 1889, sale commencing at 2 p.m., on the premises near Kali Chowki Road, Chinchpogly—
All the machinery belonging to the Bombay Match Manufactory, *viz.*, the machinery is made by the well-known firm, and is in perfect good order. The entire plant, which is capable of turning out 250 gross of matches a day, consist of an engine of horsepower, one tool boiler, one cutting and splitting machine, 4 splitters, one saw bench, one emery wheel, one bottom cutting machine, one self-adjusting filling Machine, Shafts, Table and various other accessories.
The factory affords accommodation of 3800 superficial feet, of which 2,200 superficial feet is covered with roof enclosed, and the rest 2,500 consists of open courtyard. There is also a reservoir for water, and Vehar water is laid on the premises.
If required, arrangement could be made for renting the Factory building on reasonable terms, particulars of which can be ascertained from the undersigned.
The property will be on view from
SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Bombay, Dec. 13, 1888.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CROSS—December 6, at Madura, the wife of A J Cross, South Indian Railway, of a son.
HILL—December 5, at Bellary, the wife of Sergeant-Major R V C Hill, of a son.
NIGHTINGALE—December 8, at 15, Loudon Street, the wife of W H Nightingale, P W D, of a daughter.
PANIATY—December 6, at 6, Council House Street, Calcutta, the wife of Mr C D Paniaty, Barrister-at-law, of a son.
STODDARD—December 7, at Mian Mir, the wife of A E Stoddard, of a son.
WINTLE—December 6, at Monghyr, Bengal, the wife of Henry Edmund Wintle, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

COLVIN—BAYLEY—December 6, at St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev E F Brown, M A, of the Oxford Mission, assisted by the Rev A Kitchin, M A, Elliot Graham Colvin, Bengal Civil Service, eldest son of Bazett Colvin, Esq (late B C S), to Ethel Augusta Colvin, eldest daughter of Hon'ble Sir Steuart Colvin Bayley, K C S I, Lieut-Governor of Bengal.
FORSYTH—DICKSON—December 5, at St Andrew's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev J Lillie M A, W Forsyth, F F C S, Ed, Beerbhoom, to Ada Drummond, daughter of the late Alexander Dickson, Esq, Hermiston, Edinburgh.

DEATHS.

BROWN—December 1, at Manantoddy, Dennis Brown, Head Clerk, Deputy Collector's Office, Wynaad, son of James Brown, of Quilon, aged 35.
FENDALL—December 4, at Calcutta, Lavinia Fendall, of "Protestant House," aged 62.
YOUNGHUSBAND—November 14, at Madras, Ealing, Ernestine Mary, wife of the late Major-General Younghusband, aged 64.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1888.

THE departure of the Marquis of Dufferin from India to-morrow will remove his viceroyalty from reach of the fugitive criticism of the hour, and will consign it henceforth to a more deliberate and on the whole a juster interpretation than has been given to it while Lord Dufferin was in our midst, the always available object of passing judgments. For it has been a viceroyalty of which the history of our Empire in India will have to take large account, and we believe that the account will be in the main exceedingly favourable. Emptiness, at all events, will not be a characteristic of the record. There have been times, during the past four years, when the question has been asked with impatient iteration, "what has he done?" The answer will be given in our annals in a record as full as that of any Governor-General of India since Dalhousie's time. There has been an activity within our frontiers, and upon and beyond them, such as has been seldom seen since the administration of that most prolific contributor to Indian annals. But those who have sought to establish a parallel between the foreign policy of Dalhousie and that of Lord Dufferin, seriously misunderstand the one and the other. Dalhousie's eager resort to annexation in virtue of the power which the doctrine of lapse conferred upon him has found no parallel in a single measure of the late viceroyalty, and the only point of resemblance between the foreign policies of the two statesmen is their resolute energy, and the overpowering sense of the necessity under which each acted in enlarging the boundaries of the Empire. It may be recognized that there is no part of Lord Dufferin's policy which in India has been less adequately understood than his annexation of Burma. The references of many of the native papers recently to the second name in his new title have shown that they are still as reluctant as they were three years ago to look upon that as other than an unnecessary and even a wantonly unjust measure. The explanation of this view, we suppose, is that the minds of Indian publicists have not yet become accustomed to the conception of an international factor in local polity. The French factor in the Burmese problem, though it necessarily had a prevailing influence over the minds of those who had to determine the course that our policy should take, has for obvious reasons never been put in the foreground in any authoritative vindication of Lord Dufferin's policy. Time will remove the injunction to secrecy which still binds official lips in regard not only to this, but to some other international aspects of the question of Upper Burma. Meanwhile Lord Dufferin lies under the disadvantage of having to confront Indian opinion with only half the justification that he could plead in this matter in the courts of conscience and expediency if the prohibition were removed. The only valid objection which can still be offered to the annexation is that it has cost so much. But even here Lord Dufferin suffers under a disadvantage imposed upon him by other people. It was not he, but Lord Randolph Churchill, who promised us that the venture could be carried through for a modest £300,000. No one, indeed, has been more cautious in his forecasts, more completely on his guard against misleading hopes of a cheap and easy settlement of Upper Burma, than Lord Dufferin; and if to-day we seem to be at least ten years from the establishment of a financial equilibrium in the Province, we owe our disappointment to no vain illusions created by him. And though it is a charge upon the Empire, undoubtedly the charge might have been more serious had Mandalay been suffered to become the seat of hostile European influences. It is bad enough to have one great Power in the north-west, forwarding her enterprises in Europe by embarrassing us and holding us in check in Asia; there was no need to suffer another European Power to establish itself, as M. Ferry would have enabled France to establish herself, on the upper reaches of the Irrawady. But, as we have said, the international element in the problem does not seem to have made any real impression upon Indian opinion. On the practical and the administrative side a striking justification for annexation is being established. In a country which three years ago was a prey to anarchy and bloodshed, a complete administrative organization has been established; the task of maintaining order has without risk been transferred from military to police agency, and on the whole it may be claimed for the administration in Upper Burma that they have in two years done more for the settlement of a distracted territory than had ever been done before in a newly acquired province.

The imperial mind of Lord Dufferin found a congenial task in consolidating the British alliance with the Ameer of Cabul, in counselling him in the trying episode of Penjdeh, and in directing the large measures of frontier defence which in the judgment of his advisers had been necessitated by the recent advances of Russia in Central Asia. As regards the Ameer, it is strictly true that no Viceroy ever acquired the influence over any Afghan ruler that Lord Dufferin acquired over Abdur Rahman. The Ameer, through all this period of provocative episode and of delicate negotiation, was as a confiding client in the hands of an adviser in whom he had implicit trust; and when at last the work of frontier delimitation was over he received the British Commissioners in his capital, as no ruler of Cabul had ever received British officers before. This was due in no small degree to the remarkable personal ascendency and the rare diplomatic tact which the Viceroy exercised during the negotiations at Rawal Pindi. The Ameer has ever since steadfastly made the British alliance the keystone of his policy, and it is no small part of the reward that Lord Dufferin's statesmanship has met with that the Ameer who is more closely in accord with us than any of his predecessors have been, rules over an Afghanistan more consolidated and more submissive to his rule than the most fortunate of them—Dost Mahomed not excepted—ever governed. One event which has perceptibly improved our position in relation to Afghan politics we owe to a happy chance. Ayoub Khan, our opponent at Maiwand and Kandahar, after an ill-advised attempt to enter his cousin's kingdom, has fallen into our hands, and now the leaders of all the influential Afghan parties are in this country, giving the Government of India a potential control over Afghan politics which they never possessed before. Great, however, as has been Lord Dufferin's success in bringing the Ameer so closely into solidarity with the Government of India in all that concerns his international relation, this is only a part of what the Viceroy has done to establish a cordial identity of interest and effort between the Government and the States which lie within range of its influence. In the last month of his viceroyalty he announced the completion of the scheme whereby the Empire will be enabled forthwith to avail itself of the loyal offers of certain of the Native States, chiefly in the Punjab, to co-operate with the Government of India for purposes of imperial defence. The offers had taken various forms. Some of the States had offered money, some had offered troops. Lord Dufferin announced at Pattiala last month that the assistance to be given should be in men rather than in money. The conditions of acceptance have been so framed that, while the States who have made these offers shall have no occasion for feeling that they are sacrificing any of their prerogatives to their loyalty, the assistance that they render shall be effective and valuable. Their troops will remain in the responsible charge of their own officers, the intervention of British officers being limited to the degree to which it is necessary in order to make sure of their efficiency. This marks the beginning of a new era in the history of the Empire. England has at various times been enabled to utilize the military resources of one or another of her allies and feudatories in India, and only the other day the Maharajah of Cashmere sent a contingent of a thousand men to co-operate in the Black Mountain expedition. But it is only now that the powerful auxiliary force that lies available in the armies of the Native States is being prepared for being brought into line in a systematic way for the purposes of imperial defence. Nothing in Lord Dufferin's term of office can exceed in importance the measure announced at Pattiala last month, and it is the more remarkable from the fact that when he first came to India a desperate attempt was being made in England to persuade the public that these armies were fast becoming a source of danger to the Empire. The restoration to Scindia of the fortress of Gwalior was one of the earliest incidents of Lord Dufferin's viceroyalty, and it was generally and rightly regarded at the time as a token of the Viceroy's sincere desire to place the relations of the Government of India with the Native States on a footing of increased confidence. Evidence of this desire being reciprocated was given when two years later this same State of Gwalior invested half its treasure, amounting to three crores, in Indian Government securities.

The direct measures for increasing the strength of the Empire which have been taken during Lord Dufferin's administration have drawn down upon him no little criticism on account of their financial consequences. It has been forgotten that India owes it to his tact and self-possession in a time of provocation and alarm that the military expenditure of the past four years has not been much larger than it has. Had Lord Dufferin comforted himself in the Rawal Pindi camp as Mr. Gladstone did in the House of Commons on the receipt of the news from Penjdeh, we should have been at war with Russia in 1885, and the aspect of our finances would have been materially worse than it is. We have, at all events, to deal, not with a panic expenditure, like that into which Parliament rushed when it voted a credit of eleven millions sterling for the occasion, but with expenditure deliberately resolved upon, and systematically applied to the carrying out of a large and comprehensive plan of imperial defence. The results of this expenditure are already to be seen, plain, tangible, and formidable against any possible danger. Whether or not an increase of thirty thousand men in the army in India—a third of them British and therefore costly—was necessary is a question upon which there is believed to have been a difference of opinion within the Government itself, and which has certainly been freely debated outside. The construction of military roads opening up the passes on the frontier to interior lines of communication, the large additions that have been made to the strategic railway lines in the north-west, the strong defensive works that have been undertaken at Peshawar and Attock, at Peshin and Sukkur—all these have increased the effective power of the army to a degree scarcely inferior to that of an army corps. No one, however, has questioned the necessity of the measures of coast defence which have been so resolutely carried on during the last four years. The prosecution of the defences of Bombay has responded to the urgent and reiterated demands of public opinion on this side of India. The work will be completed by the middle of next year; so will the scheme in hand for strengthening Aden and Calcutta against attack; while a year later the defences of Karachi and Rangoon will be finished. Last amongst the measures of defence, and cheapest amongst them all, considering the economy of military resources in which it will result, is the creation of a reserve for the native army on the basis of that called into existence in England by Lord Cardwell. The difficulty in recruiting which has shown itself in recent years—a token, as many think, of increased agricultural prosperity—has made some such scheme as this necessary, and it is believed that in time of emergency it will be as easy to recall men to the colours as it has been in England. One precaution against contingencies of which little has been heard has been the maturing of a scheme of mobilization the result of which would be the prompt formation in case of necessity of two army corps and a reserve division. The scheme is understood to have been prepared with the most careful attention to detail, and all the departments concerned would be ready at an hour's notice to take their part in working it out.

Enough has been said to show that in all that relates to the Imperial responsibilities of the Government of India, the administration of the Marquis of Dufferin has been characterized by exceptional vigilance, by a capacity for utilising for the advantage of the Empire all the political resources within range of its influence, and by a resolute and persistent determination to make India strong against all possible attacks. This last mentioned purpose could not, of course, be realised without substantial sacrifices. Our military charges proper are, as a matter of fact, three crores higher than they were four years ago. But, as we have said, there is abundance to show for the increased outlay, and credit must be given to the Government for the stoical resolution which they have shown to "hang up" expenditure of this kind. Strong pressure has been put upon them to charge to debt the military expenditure incurred in Upper Burmah, and from the point of view of high finance they would have been able to establish an easy justification for doing so, as well as for making a debt charge of the outlay on military works and communications on the frontier—all of them permanent works representing non-recurrent expenditure. The diversion of the Famine Insurance grant has of course made it easier than it otherwise would have been to meet these charges out of revenue; but when the largeness of the outlay on the frontier railways and roads and upon special defence works, is taken into account, it will be seen that the diversion of the grant for one year only has supplied a very partial aid. Seeing how large the special undertakings of the past four years have been, and how steadfastly the Government have endeavoured to meet the year's outlay—little matter its nature—within the year, the marvel is, not that increased taxation has had to be resorted to, but that the financial situation is not much less satisfactory than it really is. For taking together the increased military charges, and the increased loss by exchange at the end of the four years—nearly four crores of rupees—the Government of India have now to meet an increase of over six crores in their annual expenditure. Despite all the protests that have naturally been enough, been raised against additions to taxation during the past viceroyalty, it should be remembered that they amount in the aggregate to a sum far short of the increase thus shown in expenditure. The income tax gives an additional revenue of say Rs. 80,00,000; the extra eight annas per maund on salt adds Rs. 1,60,00,000, and the new five per cent duty on petroleum is estimated to produce an extra Rs. 6,50,000—or Rs. 2,46,50,000 in all. Thus the new taxation is substantially short of half the new expenditure. Such a state of things would have been impossible had not the most careful economy been practised in all directions. The Finance Committee which the Government appointed at the end of 1885 gave many proofs—some of them a little too plain—that retrenchment of the most rigid kind was in the air. Some departments of the public service—notably the Educational—have suffered from the economizing energies of the Committee and the Government who sent it on its mission, but the fruit of its labours has not yet been fully gathered in. The first offering upon the altar of retrenchment was an extra Rs. 55,00,000 secured to the Imperial Government on the new quinquennial contracts with the Provincial Governments which came into operation in April of last year; there is besides an immediate or prospective saving of Rs. 17,74,000 in actual retrenchments, to say nothing of economies which are still under discussion. It is to be regretted that in the quest for economy the Provincial contracts entered into last year have been doomed to sudden extinction at the end of the second year of their currency, and that already the Provincial Governments have been told to prepare for curtailments of their grants for local expenditure which will seriously inconvenience some of them, most of all the Government of Bombay. The financial relations between the Imperial and the Provincial Governments are undergoing radical change at this time, the change being in the direction of a large augmentation of the powers of the former, the latter being left to meet their requirements as best they can either by increasing local taxation or by reducing local expenditure.

Enough has been said above to show that on its more strictly Imperial side Lord Dufferin's administration has been energetic and successful. It is now time to show that the domestic interests of the country have been as perseveringly advanced during the past five years. The most important measure of agrarian legislation of the period, the Bengal Tenancy Bill, was, it is true, a bequest from Lord Ripon; but Lord Dufferin must have the credit for having firmly resisted the efforts that were made, as soon as he entered office, to induce him to withdraw a measure so carefully designed as this was for the protection of the cultivators' interests. With one great and important scheme for improving the condition of the agricultural population in India his name will be more directly and more closely associated. The recent inquiry into the state of the population is in some respects disappointing; but it has led the Government of India to pronounce with great emphasis in favour of the principle of emigration as a means of relieving the congested agricultural districts. Upper Burma, in which a population of three millions are spread over a territory as large as France, will find room for as many Indian agriculturists as the rapidly contracting margin between population and culturable land may induce to go in search of fresh fields and pastures new; and whatever form may ultimately be given to the migration policy of the Government of India, it is inevitable that some definite action must follow the strong declaration on this subject which Lord Dufferin has left on record. Nothing, however, that migration can accomplish for some years to come will tell so beneficially upon the condition of the people as the enterprising railway policy which has been in course of execution during the past four years. We do not here refer to the 670 miles of military frontier railway which have been opened during Lord Dufferin's administration, and to the 211 miles which are now in course of construction, though even these must have a commercial value in widening the avenues of trade. We refer rather to the 2,235 miles of railway which have been opened since December, 1884, and the 2,634 miles now under construction, including specially in these totals the two great lines which will open up the great grain districts of inner India not only to the markets of the world, but to those portions of the country which are most sensitive to seasonal irregularities. Irrigation meanwhile has been liberally promoted, between three and four crores of rupees having been spent for that purpose during the last four years, and to-day a million and a half more acres are under irrigation in India than nine years ago. So that, in spite of censures freely passed upon the Government of India for neglecting its duty in that regard, there has been no lack of effort on their part to ensure that the land shall bring forth her increase. As for what has been done in the way of commercial legislation, no better testimony to its value could be cited than that which was given last week when the Bombay Chamber of Commerce candidly told Lord Lansdowne that it had nothing more to ask for in that direction. Bills have been either passed or recently introduced applying to India the principles of the English law in regard to the imprisonment of debtors; to the regulation of tramways and railways; to patents; to measures of length, and to fraudulent trade-marks. The endeavours of the Government of India to further regulate the pilgrim traffic and to ameliorate the condition of Moslem pilgrims have evinced practical sympathy with a class of the population who have suffered much, and who needed more efficient protection than had hitherto been given them.

A not less important part of the work of the Supreme Government than the initiation of new measures consists in the careful supervision of the administration of the territories directly and indirectly under its charge. The activity of Lord Dufferin's Government in this respect has been phenomenal. Sanitation, gaol administration, public instruction, and the administration of criminal justice, have each in turn been the subject of diligent inquiry and of exhaustive review. We need not anticipate from the Government resolutions that have been passed upon this subject, results in all cases proportionate to their length. The resolution upon moral instruction and discipline in schools, for example, which appeared early in the present year, is recognized as not much more than a well-intentioned but infructuous exposition of unexceptionable principles. Where, however, as in the case of the resolution on urban and rural sanitation, definite suggestions for improvement are made, more tangible results may be looked for. The first effects of that resolution are likely to be the constitution of competent sanitary boards at the head quarters of the various Governments and an increase in the facilities given to Municipal and local bodies for raising money for sanitary purposes. The stimulus and guidance which the Government of India has given to the movement for technical education in India in Lord Dufferin's time, have been useful, and the more so as no encouragement has been given to extravagant views as to the economic advantages to be immediately derived therefrom.

Some of the more important results of Lord Dufferin's administration will probably not be gathered in until his successor has become settled down in his new office. For the practical effect, for example, of the labours of the Public Service Commission we may have to wait for a period that cannot be completely measured in months. The recommendations of the Commission, which are framed in a spirit of justice and good-will towards those of the natives of this country who aspire to higher Government service, are, however, known to have been cordially endorsed by Lord Dufferin and his advisers in their communications with the Secretary of State. The Viceroy let fall some observations in his speech at Calcutta the week before last which have prepared the public mind for a liberal satisfaction of the prevalent desires of native politicians. While some of his less reasonable critics have hastily and very unfairly assumed that he had no sympathy with the demand for a larger representation of public opinion in the Legislative Councils, he has been patiently and earnestly pressing upon the Secretary of State the policy of introducing such a measure with that object. Representations thus urged cannot be long without result, and when in a time that cannot be far distant his successor has to announce to the people of India that the Crown and the Parliament have thus enlarged their liberties it will not be forgotten that Lord Dufferin's was the hand that gave impetus to the work. It is too soon to pass final judgment upon a career that has so lately reached its end. But already a competent public opinion has singled out Lord Dufferin for a very eminent place amongst the governors of this country who strengthened its borders, rallied to the cause of the Empire the loyalty of its Princes, and strove hard and successfully for the prosperity and contentment of its Peoples.

THE Marquis and Marchioness of Dufferin, prior to their departure for England by mail steamer on Friday, arrived in Bombay from Calcutta yesterday afternoon. The Victoria Terminus where they arrived, was beautifully decorated for the occasion. At a quarter past five, when the Viceregal train reached the Terminus, the Marquis and Marchioness were met by H. R. H. The Duke of Connaught, and conducted to the booking hall, where an address from the Municipal Corporation was presented and briefly replied to by Lord Dufferin. Thereafter the distinguished party drove to the Government House, Malabar Point, where they were received by Lord and Lady Reay. In the evening, the Marquis and Marchioness attended an amateur theatrical performance in the Gaiety Theatre which, was crowded.

LORD AND LADY DUFFERIN are having a busy time during their brief stay in Bombay. This afternoon Lady Dufferin holds a reception for ladies at Government House, when she is to be presented with an address. The Marquis will also visit the Secretariat to receive an address from the Chamber of Commerce, and in the evening he is to be entertained to a banquet at the Byculla Club.

The inquest on the five deaths caused by the fall of a house in Nagdevy Road on Saturday morning was resumed yesterday, and after some evidence, which, however, was of no great importance or interest, was recorded, an adjournment was made till Saturday.

AT a meeting of the Bombay Town Council yesterday it was proposed that a chain and badge of office should be procured for the President, and it was remitted to the Municipal Secretary to obtain a design of chain and badge, and an estimate of their probable cost.

As questions had been raised by certain Presidency magistrates as to the right of the Agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in fill in the charge sheets and prosecute personally offenders for cruelty to animals, all doubt has been removed by the Agents of the Society being now appointed extra police constables in the Bombay Police Force, as per Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 5648, dated the 13th of October last.

OUR Ambassador in Persia is reported by the home papers to be lying dangerously ill at Teheran, but an up-country paper asserts that the report is without foundation. Sir Drummond Wolff certainly met with a carriage accident some weeks ago, which temporarily laid him up and incapacitated him from riding, but he has all along carried on the duties of his office, and has now almost completely recovered.

THEIR Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, accompanied by General Sir John MacNeil, returned to Bombay yesterday from Poona, arriving at the Victoria Terminus at 6-45 a.m. With their Royal Highnesses also came Colonel and Mrs. Cavaye, Colonel Becher, Equerry-in-Waiting, and Captain Herbert, Aide-de-Camp. Captain Hamilton, Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor, and Ressaldar Roopsing, Native Aide-de-Camp, were present at the station to meet the Duke. The arrival was a private one, and the attendance of heads of departments had been dispensed with. Their Royal Highnesses drove away from the station in the company of Colonel and Mrs. Cavaye.

SIR ASMAN JAH, K.C.I.E., Prime Minister to the Nizam, returned to Bombay yesterday forenoon by the Raichore mail train of the G. I. P. Railway, accompanied by Mr. Furdoonjee Jamsetjee, Private Secretary, Sayad Rookmoodin, Aide-de-Camp, and Sayad Ali Belgrami, Home Secretary. The party got out at the Byculla railway station, where there were present Colonel Tweedie, British Political Officer at Hyderabad, Sayad Noormodin, Asst. C.S., and one or two others. A number of persons were present at the Victoria Terminus until the arrival of the train, under the impression that His Excellency would alight there, as he did on a former occasion.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE NEW RUSSIAN LOAN.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

The new Russian Loan of twenty millions sterling has been twice covered in Paris. Very little has been subscribed elsewhere.

A million in gold is coming from Russia.

GREAT FIRE AT LAMBETH.

Messrs. Doulton & Co.'s famous pottery works at Lambeth have been almost totally destroyed by fire.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, Dec. 11.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Bengal, with the outward English Mails of the 30th ult., left here for Bombay, at 4 p.m., this afternoon.

THE CRAWFORD COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Dec. 12.

Before the Commission to-day, Dada Jadow was re-called and further examined. He said he knew Dajee and Govind Patels, whom he accompanied to Bombay five months ago. He went with them to the Kazi's twice. He did not know whether the Patels had anything with them on either occasion on which he accompanied them to the Saheb's bungalow.

Cross-examined: He had never been to Kirkee, and did not know whether the carriage crossed the river. He knew what a bag containing Rs. 400 looks like, but he saw nothing like such a bag with the Patels. He did not remember whether the Patels had money with them when he accompanied them to the Kazis, and saw no money with them. The Patels told him they had an appeal to make with respect to a wattan case.

Kazi Abbas called said, he had a conversation with the Patels at his house nine months ago. He remembered taking them to Mr. Crawfords. The Patels gave witness Rs. 50 each. Subsequently he again took the Patels to Mr. Crawford who received their petitions. Mr. Crawford told Dajee to put his bag on one side. Dajee did so; Govind did likewise. He also gave Mr. Crawford notes. The Patels promised witness Rs. 100 more in fifteen days, but had not paid the

[redacted] CRAWFORD CASE.

[redacted] Ragoonath Ganesh [redacted] he was treasurer at Koregaum- [redacted] Kalkarni, and in consequence of [redacted] him, witness borrowed Rs. 500 from Ag[redacted] and came to Poona. Rajaram went to the Kazis; thence all three went to Mr. Crawford's bungalow. Witness sat in a tonga till he was called by a sepoy, and went in. He saw Mr. Crawford and asked for the head Karkoonship on Rs. 60 a month. He had not passed any examination. Mr. Crawford agreed to give witness a place if he would agree to incur some expense. Witness agreed, and Mr. Crawford then said "do what Kazi tells you." On the road home the Kazi said witness would have to pay Rs. 900. Witness agreed, and next day he cashed a hundi at Antajee Sathe's, receiving Rs. 400 cash and Rs. 100 in notes.

The Court then rose.

PRESENTATION OF ADDRESS TO THE MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 12.

The Calcutta Trades Association have decided to present an address to the Marquis of Lansdowne.

THE LATE LIEUTENANT PALMER.

Lieutenant Palmer, R. E. of the Chin Field Force was wounded near Kambale on Friday last, and died the following evening.

MILITARY FORCES OF NATIVE STATES.

Major Drummond, 11th Bengal Lancers, and Captain Hogge, 14th Sikhs, have been selected to assist the Punjab Chiefs to reorganize their forces. Major Creagh, of the Merwara Battalion, has been deputed to Ulwar on similar duty.

THE INDUS BRIDGE.

The Bridge over the Indus at Sukkur will probably be formally opened in March. The Bridge boasts of the biggest span in the world.

THE GRAND DUKE OF RUSSIA AT AGRA.

The Grand Duke Alexander of Russia and suite arrived at Agra on Tuesday, and are the guests of the Agra Club.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Dec. 11.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Bengal with mails of the 30th ultimo left here at 4 p.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, Dec. 11.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Henzada arrived here from Bombay and Kurrachee on the evening of the 7th.

PORT SAID, Dec. 11.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Huzara, homeward bound from Bombay and Kurrachee, left here this evening.

SUEZ, Dec. 11.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Graham arrived here this afternoon.

HONGKONG, Dec. 11.

The A. H. Llod's S. N. Co.'s steamer Berenice lef this evening for Bombay.

COLOMBO, Dec. 12.

Th mail steamer Oceana, from Aden, arrived.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4⅝
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5½
8¼ lbs. „	6-2
40s Mule Twist	0-8½
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1-4 1-16
2½ per cent. Consols for account	96⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	83¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	65½ nomi-
4½ per cent. „	69⅜ nal.
6% per cent. Sterling Loan	104¼
Bar Silver	42⅜

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY, NIGHT, Dec. 11.

10 p.m.	75·6

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12.

6 a.m.	73·4
10 a.m.	77·6
2 p.m.	82·2
4 p.m.	81·4

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(DECEMBER 12.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Cable Perim and Suakin still interrupted.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Dec. 12.—The barometric changes are small and unimportant over nearly the whole of India. The barometer has fallen very rapidly at Quetta and briskly at Jacobabad, hence a depression is apparently advancing across Beluchistan, which will probably affect the weather in Upper India during next two or three days. The skies are clouding over the hill stations and on the Punjab. Winds are unchanged in this direction generally, and strong easterly winds are blowing in the Deccan and Bombay. The coast winds have strengthened considerably at Diamond Island, and the weather is somewhat unsettled in the centre and south of the Bay. No rain is reported to-day.

"BY the death of Surgeon R.J. Polden," observes a contemporary, "the Indian Medical Service has lost an officer of great distinction and promise. A junior member of the department, he had already made his mark, more particularly as a sanitary specialist. His social accomplishments also were many, and he was a general favourite. He died suddenly of cholera on the 2nd instant at Tipperah, where he was the Civil Surgeon, having contracted the illness while attending a patient who was suffering from it. He was seized with the disease on Saturday night and died on Sunday morning. Surgeon Polden had only seven years' service."

ONE of the most important questions likely to engage the attention of the new Viceroy is, the Allahabad paper believes, the transfer of Sind to the Punjab, which should now be ripe for disposal.

THE first address prepared by the Committee of the Calcutta Corporation to Lord Lansdowne was cancelled, says the *Englishman*, and one of an entirely non-combustible character substituted.

THE Berlin *Militar Zeitung* publishes a posthumous paper written by Col. von Wasserleben upon the fortresses of the German Empire, in which the writer, who was regarded as a high authority in matters of strategy and fortification. The journal says:—The Colonel expresses a strong opinion in favour of reducing to a minimum the number of large fortresses, upon the ground that they necessitate the detachment from the fighting strength of the Army of such strong garrisons of infantry. He does not attempt to deny the strategic importance of the entrenched camps of Strasburg and Metz as defences of the first line upon the Western frontier of the Empire; but he is in favour of the abolition of the fortresses of Diedenhofen, Sarrelouis, Bitche, and Neu-Brisach. In the second line, upon this side of Germany, are Ulm, Ratadt, Germersheim, Landau, Mayence, Coblentz, Cologne, Hamm, and Wesel. The maintenance of the first-named fortress is declared to be necessary owing to the insufficient security which the neutrality of Switzerland affords to South Germany. Rastadt and Landau, which are a little way off the Rhine, have become superfluous fortresses, like the *tete de pont* of Germersheim, which is too weak to offer a prolonged resistance, and too near Mayence to be of much use. Coblentz and Wesel would, according to the writer, be of just as much service as now if the former was reduced to its citadel of Ehrentreitstein, and the latter to its *tete de pont*. Strasburg and Metz in the first line, Mayence and Cologne in the second, with three *tetes de pont* on the Rhine, would be sufficient protection on the French side, with Ulm to guard the Swiss frontier. The author also advocates doing away with the fortresses of Memel, Dantzic, Glatz, Colberg, Stralsund, Duffel, Madgeburg, as of the works constructed upon the Rugen and Alsen Islands upon the Baltic, upon the frontiers of Russia, Austria, and Denmark, and inland. He considers that the fortresses of Thorn, Konigsberg, Posen and Neisse, with a few detached forts, would be quite sufficient for the protection of the Empire to the east.

THE delay in the production of the revised edition of the Infantry Drill Regulations, and the impossibility of obtaining new copies of the book of 1884, have been made the subjects of unreasonable animadversion, says a military paper. "Few, save those who have been engaged in such work, it adds, can understand the difficulties with which an extensive revision of a system of drill is beset. Proposed changes must be discussed, then tested experimentally, and, after due consideration, approved or rejected. The time spent in these operations is necessarily uncertain, and they have been, in this case, unexpectedly retarded. But the resulting benefits will more than counterbalance the inconvenience of even a large number of candidates for promotion or appointment. As to the drill-book of 1884 being out of print, it is a lesser evil than the production and sale of a large number of books which would be obsolete almost before they could be read. The changes which have been made are many and important; they apply to principles as well as to details, and they are based on the special requirements of our Army rather than on any particular Continental system. It is not too much to predict that while few will agree as to the advisability of all the alterations, the general tenor of them will be almost universally approved."

"ATLAS" writes: "I hear that the Czar is furious at the discovery that the Russian railways, on which hundreds of millions of roubles have been expended, are in such a rotten condition that, in the event of a war, the whole of the transport arrangements must inevitably break down; or rather in his Majesty's own words, "our railways would be utterly useless in an emergency." The recent disaster to the Imperial train has brought about the most frightful revelations of official corruption and mendacity, and as the Czar declares that he cannot trust the reports of the Department of Communications, he has despatched his favourite and confidential equerry, Colonel Maltzoff, to make a personal investigation of the line on which the accident happened, and the Colonel, in the presence of the Empress, took a solemn oath to the Czar that he would deliver a full and absolutely true report. It is quite certain that Colonel Maltzoff will find everything in a miserable state, both on this and every other line, excepting only the one between St. Petersburg and Moscow."

A SCOTCH paper tells a terrible story which is worthy of reproduction:—There are no more enterprising traders upon the credulity of human nature than the retailers of nostrums for enhancing the attractions of female loveliness. Unfortunately, girls who already possess undoubted charms are the first to be deceived by the allurements of the promise "sparkling eyes." "divine complexion." "ruby lips," "faultless figure," and the like. A painful example of this has occurred. She was a beautiful girl, with soft blue eyes, with her male friends literally at her feet—an only daughter and her father a rich man with a fine home. She was induced to use a noxious drug for adding lustre to the eyes. Using the lotion to excess, one of her eyes is completely destroyed, and has had to be removed; the other is sightless. The richly endowed young girl who the other day was a local belle is now totally blind.

LORD DUFFERIN'S ARRIVAL.

PRIOR to their departure for England on Friday by the P. and O. Company's mail steamer Kaiser-i-Hind, Lord and Lady Dufferin completed the last stage of their journey through India yesterday afternoon, arriving at the Victoria Terminus about 5 o'clock.

THE SCENE AT VICTORIA TERMINUS.

In order to render the reception as imposing as possible; in order to mark their appreciation of the noble Marquis' and Marchioness's services to the country during the last five years; in order to show the heartiness of their welcome back to the city, the authorities, both civil and military, left nothing undone that lay in their power. All the arrangements were most complete in their character, but in preparation for the great event, none worked harder or with greater zeal than the officials and employés of the G. I. P. Railway Company. During the earlier part of yesterday, that part of the station adjoining the platform where the Viceregal train was to arrive, and the booking hall where the presentation ceremony was to take place, made a scene of unwonted bustle and confusion. Piles of flags and bunting lay around in every corner, while coolies ran about with bundles of evergreens and palm branches on their backs and heads. But under willing hands and able superintendence, the place was not long in assuming an appearance of order; and when at length the arduous toil was over, when the hour of the expected train's arrival approached, and when the spectators began to assemble, the interior of the building presented a marked contrast to what it did in the morning. Indeed, it is no exaggeration to say that the adornment of the station was on a more elaborate scale, grander, and arranged with more taste and effect, than has ever been seen anywhere on any previous occasion of the kind in the city of Bombay. To gain this most satisfactory result neither trouble nor expense was spared, many of the flags and banners and much of the dressing having been brought all the way from Poona and other places for the purpose.

From one end of the station to the other was a mass of brilliant colouring. Standing at the north end and looking towards the booking hall, the picture was a truly grand one, and could not but have struck the distinguished travellers as such on their stepping from the train. First of all, the whole length of the platform was laid with a carpet of scarlet. On either side were arranged rows of shrubs, palms, and bright flowers, out of which there rose, at short intervals, silver-spiked masts with bannerets suspended. Overhead there hung, line behind line, gay coloured banners of all nationalities, every lamp was adorned with trophies of flags, while crosswise along the roof was stretched and twisted bunting of red and white. Then to all this a most effective background was formed by an archway of masts erected just under the clock. Round the posts were placed the choicest of exotics; over and on either side of the clock, in tasteful design, were hung groups of flags, and from the top of the arch down to the ground were suspended two Royal Standards and Union Jacks drawn up from the middle and attached to the side posts like curtains. Between this archway and the entrance to the booking hall, the platform looked like a large conservatory, and hardly anything could be seen but a mass of shrubbery and beautiful palms. Inside the booking hall, where the ceremony of the afternoon was to take place, another gay and charming spectacle presented itself. The place had been transformed into a magnificent reception hall. In the centre, under one of the arches, a raised dais, clad in scarlet cloth, was erected; the masonry behind was all dressed in plaited cloth of white and red, while suspended from above, like the archway on the platform, two large flags hung as curtains. The hall was filled with chairs, all occupied by guests, while the gallery above, reserved for ladies—(so it was laid down in the regulations, although many of the opposite sex managed to make their way there)—found fully two hundred occupants. To the officials and employés, whose work was superintended by Mr. H. Conder, Ms. Keily, Mr. Ryan, station master, Mr. R. Stroud, and Mr. D. Holden, is due the credit of this magnificent show of decorative art.

THE ARRIVAL.

The Victoria Terminus of the G. I. P. Railway, where Lord Dufferin was to get out of the special train bringing him from Calcutta to Bombay, never looked gayer than it did yesterday, as already stated above, on the occasion of the Viceroy's arrival; and when the spectators began to arrive the scene was a most animated one.

A guard of honour, furnished by the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, under the command of Captain H. I. P. Thompson, was drawn up on the arrival platform and in the passage from it to the booking hall. Among those assembled on the platform were:—H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, General Sir John McNeil, Colonel Cavaye, Colonel Becher, Captain Ferguson, Captain Phayre, Captain Hamilton, the Hon. J. B. Richey, C.S.I., the Hon. Sir Raymond West, C.I.E., Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., Sir Charles Sargent, the Hon. Sir D. M. Petit, the Hon. F. Forbes Adam, C.I.E., Mr. Justice Bayley, Mr Justice Scott, Mr. Justice Birdwood, Mr. Justice Jardine, Mr. Justice Parsons, Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas, H. H. the Maharaja of Rutlam, H. H. Aga Jenghi Shah, Sir Asman Jah, Prince Samatsingjee, Prince Hurbhansingjee, Prince Chhatarsingjee, the Thakore of Limree, General Heathcote, Colonel Cunningham, Colonel Borrodaile, Colonel Fitzgerald, C.B., 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, Colonel Sparks, Colonel Merriman Colonel Merewether, Messrs. J. Nugent, W. Lee-Warner, J. J. Heaton, J. Monteath, the Hon. P. M. Mehta, the Hon. K. T. Telang, C.I.E., Deputy Surgeon-General Cates, General Pottinger, Colonel Hibbert, Surgeon-General Pinkerton, Surgeon-Major Boyd, General Adams, Brigadier-General Knowles, Colonel Walker, Colonel Wilson, Captain Roupel, Captain MacMahon, the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, Mr. Ovan Hoffer, Consul for Sweden and Norway, Mr. Bozzoni, Consul for Italy, Mr. Farnham, American Consul, Mr. Janni, Austro-Hungarian Consul, M. Gasselin, French Consul, Mr. D. H. Glade, German Consul, Mr. F. Stokinger, Austrian Consul, the Persian Consul-General, Dr. Sheik Esmael Effendi, Turkish Consul, Captain Arbuthnott, R.N., Captain Brackenbury, R.N., Dr. Wilkins, Colonel Walker, Major Bissett, Captain Hext, Dr. Da Costa, Lord Bishop of Damaun, Rt. Rev. Dr. Porter, Archbishop of Bombay, Messrs. Budroodin Tyebjee, V. N. Mandik, C.S.I., Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., R. D. Setna, Javerilal Umiashunker Yajnik, the Sheriff Elect, A. C. Trevor, H. Conder, E. W. Keily, F. L. Charles, Nawab Mohsun-ul-Moolk, Mr. Furdonjee Jamsetjee, Mr. Dosabhoy N. Chenoy, of Hyderabad, Messrs. K. S. Mehta, M. W. Barve, C.I.E., Y. M. Kelkar, Oriental Translator to Government, Mr. G. A. Manson, Dr. Macdonald, Messrs. H. M. Phipson, L. M. Wadia, Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Khan Bahadoor, C. J. Lalcaca, Rai Bahadoor Luxman Singh, Dr. Peterson, &c.

H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, attended by members of his Staff, arrived at the station at 4-45 p.m., and was led by Mr. H. Conder to the arrival platform.

The special train conveying the Viceregal party steamed into the station at 5 p.m. exactly. It consisted of two Viceregal saloon carriages, one dining saloon, one cooking carriage, three E. I. Railway first-class carriages, one G. I. P. first-class carriage, one G. I. P. carriage for railway officers, one third-class carriage, two luggage vans, and two brakes. The special started from Jubbulpore at 3-45 p.m. and from Hurdah at 11-59 p.m. on Tuesday last. It left Khundwah at 2-22 a. m. yesterday, Bhusawal at 5-50 a. m., Nassick at 11-59 a. m., Igatpuri at 1-40 p.m., and Callian Junction at 4-25 p.m. With Lord Dufferin came Lady Dufferin, Lady Helen and Lady Hermione Blackwood, Mrs. Hamilton, Major Rowan Hamilton, A.D.C., Mayor Hazzy Cooper, A.D.C., Mr. Hewett, Captain C. R. Burne, A.D.C., Dr. Findlay, and Mr. McFarran, C.I.E. As soon as the train halted, the Duke of Connaught, General Heathcote, the Chief Justice, Mr. Propert, Commissioner, S. D., and several others, went forward to meet Lord Dufferin, who recognised many familiar faces and shook hands with them. Mr. H. Conder and many other gentlemen were introduced to Lord Dufferin by Mr. Lee-Warner.

A salute of thirty-one guns was fired on his lordship alighting from the train, and the Volunteers presented arms as he passed up the platform to the booking-hall.

IN THE BOOKING HALL.

Half-past four o'clock, or half an hour before the Viceregal train was expected to arrive at the station, was the time the guests were asked to be in their places, and it was not long after that that all put in an appearance. A few minutes after four the people began to stream in. Native ladies and gentlemen, in their light-coloured costumes, and red or white and gold turbans, and Europeans in their more sombre and less conspicuous black, came crowding into the hall, and took their places on the seats provided for them on either side of the dais, the members of the Municipal Corporation occuping those in the front, while through the doorways leading to the platform might have been seen pacing about in the temporary palm-grove, those spectators who were more anxious to have a glimpse of the Marquis and Marchioness on their immediate arrival than to view or take part in the proceedings in the hall.

At last the appointed hour came. Five o'clock struck; but there was no extra commotion outside to give token that the train had arrived, or was even signalled. Then it transpired that the Viceregal party had stopped the train for a quarter of an hour for refreshments and that the proceedings might therefore be delayed a little.

A quarter of an hour passed. It was beginning to turn grey, and the descending sun was shedding his last faint rays through the windows, when the bell was heard to ring. All conversation was stopped, and the band of the Gloucester Regiment, striking up the familiar strains of the National Anthem, which told that the Viceregal train had arrived, all rose to their feet. Only a few minutes elapsed ere Lord and Lady Dufferin, accompanied by H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught and staff entered the hall, and marched slowly to the dais. Arrived there, the Marchioness was accommodated with a chair on the left, while Mr. Lee-Warner presented to the Marquis Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant, Municipal Commissioner, and the Hon. R. M. Sayani, president of the Municipal Corporation. Amongst those assembled round the dais were:—The Hon. R. M. Sayani, A. M. Dharamsey, Mr. Grattan Geary, the Hon. K. T. Telang, Dosabhoy Framji, C.S.I., Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., Sir Henry Morland, Col. Merewether, the Hon. P. M. Mehta, Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant (Municipal Commissioner), Rao Saheb V. N. Mundlik, C.S.I., Col. A. B. Portman, Bhaishankar Nanabhoy, Dr. T. Blaney, Sheriff of Bombay, Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar, Sheriff Elect for the next year, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, Messrs. Damodar T. Mulji, P. C. DeSouza, Eknath R. Khote, Fazulbhoy Visram, H. W. Barrow, E. R. Freeborn, A. M. Gubbay, Harkisondas Narotamdas, Jalbhoy A. Sett, Jamsetji P. Kapadia, Jehangeer C. Jehangeer, Kaikhoshro N. Kabraji, Kavasji Dady Limji, K. M. Shroff, Mirza Hoosein Khan, Mulji Bhowanidas, Khan Bahadoor M. C. Murzban, Messrs. Muncherji N. Banaji, Nanabhoy B. Jejeebhoy, N. B. Santook, Nuzzer Mahomad, Fatehali Purshotamdas M. Nathoobhoy, Ragonath N. Khote, C.I.E., Rehemubhoy Allana, R. D. Setna, Dr. R. N. Khory, Messrs. Shewji Dharmaji, Tribhowandas M. Nathoobhoy, Tribhowandas Vurjeewandas, H. W. Uloth, Dr. C. F. Underwood, Mr. Vandrawandas Parshotamdas, Dr. Weir (Health Officer), Mr. S. N. Cooper, and Mr. Leask, and many others, including those mentioned above, who were present on the platform to receive His Lordship and Lady Dufferin on their stepping from the train.

PRESENTATION OF THE MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

Lord Dufferin having taken his stand upon the dais,

The Hon. Mr Sayani advanced and read the address from the Municipal Corporation as follows:—

To the MOST HONOURABLE SIR FREDERICK-TEMPLE HAMILTON-TEMPLE-BLACKWOOD, MARQUESS OF DUFFERIN AND AVA, EARL OF DUFFERIN AND AVA, VISCOUNT AND BARON CLANDEBOYS, BARON DUFFERIN AND CLANDEBOYS, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.S.I. P.C., F.R.S., D.C.L., LL.D., &c.,&c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,—We, the President and members of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, bid you farewell, after four years of public service in the exalted position of Viceroy and Governor-General of India. When you first came amongst us in 1884, your Excellency was already distinguished by the brilliant career in which you had served her Majesty with eminent ability and success in Canada, in Russia, at Constantinople, and in Egypt. You now proceed—honoured by the continued confidence of the Queen-Empress—to Rome, where you will find the traces of an Empire which, in its greatest glory, did not contain within its utmost limits, populations even one-half as numerous as those who find peace and protection under our benign Sovereign.

2. When welcoming you to India on your arrival, his Corporation ventured to hope that your Lordship would find time amidst the incessant cares of government, to visit, as occasion arose, the different provinces of India, so as to become personally acquainted with the people and their needs. This hope has been realised. Your Lordship has visited every part of the country, and taken an active interest in the promotion of great works which contribute to the prosperity of all classes. The completion of the Indian Midland Railway and the Nagpur-Bengal line, abridging the distance between Calcutta and Bombay—works which were begun under your government—will open up to commerce a vast area of fertile territory, and afford additional guarantees against the worst effects of famine.

3. Another subject of no less importance was alluded to when your Lordship landed here. The defences of Bombay have been strengthened, and though much still remains to be done, the city is beginning to enjoy a sense of security which was not felt when we ventured to call your Lordship's attention to the utterly defenceless condition of this harbour. The works which have been undertaken and are now in progress are a part of the scheme of imperial defence to which your Lordship has devoted so much vigilance and energy. The frontier has been rendered well nigh impregnable, and the important lines of communication which were begun by your illustrious predecessor, the Marquess of Ripon, have been nearly completed. In this connection we would venture to express our warm acknowledgments for the great service rendered during the period of anxiety when complications were threatened on the Afghan frontiers. Your Lordship's statesmanship and experience conjured the dangers of that difficult situation without the cost or the bloodshed of wars.

4. Under your administration, municipal institutions have attained a free scope. It will, we are sure, give pleasure to your Lordship to know that under the free municipal constitution bestowed on Bombay, this city has progressed in population, in contentment, and prosperity.

5. We cannot conclude without taking this occasion to express the fervent gratitude of all classes of her Majesty's subjects in India for the great and abiding good accomplished by the Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava in establishing on a durable basis an organization for supplying the women of India with medical aid. The goodness of heart which prompted your devoted consort to undertake this arduous and noble work, suggested by her Most Gracious Majesty, was not more conspicuous than the talent, energy, and business capacity displayed with such satisfactory and gratifying results in the service of the women of India. The name of the Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava will be remembered in the households of India in the years yet to come. In saying farewell to your Lordship, we beg to associate the Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava in our heartiest goodwishes for your happiness in the Western lands to which you now return.

Bombay, 12th December 1888.

The common seal of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay was affixed in the presence of Cowasjee Hormusjee, G.G.M.C., and Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, two members of the Standing Committee of the said Corporation, and signed by Rahimtula Mahomed Sayani, President, and H. Wynford Barrow, Municipal Secretary.

The address was then rolled up and returned to its casket, a truely handsome piece of Indian workmanship, designed and engraved by Messrs. Hamilton and Company, jewellers and goldsmiths to H. E. the Viceroy of India. On this it would seem that unusual care had been bestowed, for the engraving is of the most elaborate and most artistic description. It also bears the inscription:—

"Farewell address from the Municipal Corporation of Bombay to the Most Honourable the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, K.P., &c., on retirement from the Viceroyality of India, December 1888.

LORD DUFFERIN'S REPLY.

Lord Dufferin having accepted the address, in reply, said:—

Mr. President and Gentlemen,—I am very sensible of your kindness in thus welcoming me again to your noble city—a city which, I am happy to think, has been continually increasing in splendour, in prosperity, and in wealth under the joint auspices of your Governor's conscientious, wise, and painstaking administration and the intelligent counsels of the Municipal Corporation. The solicitude of the Government of India, as you are aware, is in no sense confined to the limits of any particular province or city of the Empire. It watches with impartial interest over the welfare of the whole peninsula, and we have always considered it a fortunate circumstance when it has been within our power, either directly or indirectly, to embark on any line of policy which was consonant to the wishes or conducive to the well-being of the loyal and enterprising population of Bombay. It is a great satisfaction to me to know that the intelligent classes of this part of India comprehend the obligation of providing for the security of the North-West Frontier. India is so large a place that the nature and force of those considerations which impose upon the Government any special line of action at one extremity of the Empire are scarcely appreciated or understood by those who live under different conditions at the other; but I think you may rest assured that the rulers of the country will never enter upon any expenditure of a warlike character, whether with the view of being prepared against possible contingencies of a serious character or of repelling casual incursions of hostile tribes or of other enemies, except with extreme reluctance and under the pressure of absolute necessity. In conclusion, allow me to thank you for the kind reference you have made to my wife's endeavours to improve the condition of the women of India. The encomium you have passed upon her cannot fail to be most gratifying to her feelings, and I at all events am at liberty to say that it is richly deserved; for, not only will she have done an immense amount of actual good in the present, but she will have shown what a powerful engine of sympathy, common-sense, and judicious management can prove in overcoming or turning those special impediments to progress which are peculiar to the soil of India. In bidding you goodbye, I beg again to express to you my earnest wishes for the prosperity and welfare of your city and of its inhabitants, as well as of the magnificent and powerful province of which it is the capital. (Cheers.)

The proceedings in the hall having terminated, Mr. Sayani, the President, introduced to the Marquis Mr. Grattan Geary, Editor of the *Bombay Gazette*, Mr. Dosabhoy Framji, Mr. Ragonath N. Khote, and other prominent members of the Corporation. His Lordship recognised them, and engaged in conversation with them for a short time. His Lordship afterwards expressed to H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught his admiration for the magnificence of the architecture of the Victoria Terminus, and was also pleased to express his delight at the beautiful ornamentation both inside and out of the station, which, he was informed, was the work of the pupils of the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy School of Art.

THE PROGRESS THROUGH THE STREETS.

The scene in the streets *en route* to Government House, Malabar Point, was just the same as on all occasions of the kind, and but a repetition of the event of the 3rd December. It was just outside the station, perhaps, that the spectacle was most animated. The crowd was a large one, but most orderly, and the enthusiasm of the welcome accorded the noble Marquis and Marchioness must have been most gratifying to them. All along the route, in fact, as far as Church Gate Station, dense crowds lined the streets, while there was not a window but was filled with groups of faces.

RECEPTION AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

Shortly after six o'clock the Viceregal party arrived at Government House, Malabar Hill. A guard of honour, consisting of one hundred men of the 4th Bombay Rifles, under Captain Quentin, was stationed in front of the main entrance to Government House, and on the arrival of Lord and Lady Dufferin presented arms, the band at the same time playing a portion of the National Anthem. In the first carriage, which was a barouche drawn by four horses with outriders, were the Marquis and Marchioness of Dufferin, Colonel the Hon. N. G. Lyttelton, Military Secretary to the Governor, and Major H. Cooper, A.D.C. to Lord Dufferin. His Excellency the Governor's Body-Guard, under the command of Major R. H. Daniell, escorted the Viceregal party. In the second carriage, a barouche and pair, were seated Lady Helen and Lady Hermione Blackwood, Mr. Monteith, Private Secretary to Lord Reay, and Captain Hamilton, A.D.C. to His Excellency. The rest of the carriages contained Mrs. Hamilton, Dr. Findlay, Captain Burn, and the rest of Lord Dufferin and H. E. the Governor's staffs. Lord and Lady Reay met their guests at the foot of the staircase, and after most cordial greetings had been exchanged, escorted them to the drawing-room.

THE MILITARY ARRANGEMENTS.

From the Victoria Terminus as far as Church Gate Station, the route which the Viceregal party took on its way to Government House, was lined by troops of the garrison and Railway Volunteer Corps aggregating over 1,400 men in number. Owing to the inconvenient hour fixed for the arrival, the members of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps were unable to take part in the parading of the streets; but as it was, the European and Native troops alone made an imposing array and were quite sufficient for the purpose. The Royal Artillery, on the right of the parade, commenced the lines of soldiers from the Railway Terminus. Under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel D. V. Shortland, the Artillery mustered 163 non-commissioned officers and men. They paraded till past the Gaiety Theatre. The officers present were Majors A. B. Stopford and F. M. E. Vibart, Captains W. F. G. Moberly, Sir J. W. Jervis, and H. M. Slater, Lieutenants E. D. Cameron, T. R. Phillips, H. G. Leahy, and S. Lethbridge. From the theatre the Gloucester Regiment (2nd Battalion) took up the lines till past the Police Court, commanded by Lieut.-Colonel H. Collingwood, and with the following officers present:—Majors J. Lloyd-Dickie and F. J. Curtin, Captains F. W. Leathem, and H. Capel-Cure, Lieuts. J. Whylock, E. R. Holbrook, F. Lock, K. M. Davie, W. Bruce, and C. Moss. The Gloucester Regiment mustered 292 non-commissioned officers and men. The B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers then continued the lines up Hornby Road. They were commanded by Major Luard, and were 154 strong. A small body of the 3rd Queen's Own Light Cavalry commenced the lines of the native troops. Captain Gott was in command of the troopers, who were ninety-nine in number. The Marine Battalion, under Major W. Mackay, continued the lines round into Church-Gate Street. Their officers present on parade were Captain G. E. Even and Lieutenants T. Montgomery, E. A. Campbell, and F. G. Beville, and the regiment mustered 432 non-commissioned officers and men. Concluding the long array of troops came the 1st Battalion of the 4th Bombay Rifles, who were under the command of Major F. H. Forjett. Lieutenants C. Fry, A. E. Barton, and A. B. Sangster were the officers present, and the battalion mustered over 600 in strength. As Lord Dufferin and party passed on their way, the troops gave them a general salute. There was little need to maintain order on the line of route, as the crowds that gathered behind the soldiers were most well-behaved, and the police had no difficulty in this respect. After the Viceregal party had passed each regiment, the latter re-formed ranks and marched to quarters.

The following table gives approximately correct the whole field-state of the troops and Volunteers that took part in lining the roads:—

	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Men.	Total.
Royal Artillery ...	10	7	156	173
British Infantry ...	11	15	268	304
Volunteer Infantry	7	15	139	161
Native Cavalry ...	8*	7	84	99
Native Infantry ...	24†	43	697	764
	60	87	1,344	1,431

* Four native officers. † 15 native officers.

LORD DUFFERIN AT THE THEATRE.

With singular propriety Lady Reay arranged that the last available evening of the Marchioness of Dufferin's stay in Bombay should be devoted to an undertaking for the benefit of the Fund to which Her Excellency has devoted so much care and attention. An amateur dramatic performance was therefore decided upon, and last evening this was given in the Gaiety Theatre. Though the prices of admission had been considerably augmented, the theatre was crowded in all parts, and the Marchioness of Dufferin's Women's Medical Mission funds will consequently receive a substantial addition. The ex-Viceroy, the Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava, T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, T. E. Lord and Lady Reay, the Ladies H. and E. Blackwood, and the principal civil, military, and naval officers of the station were present, and in addition some of the officers of the Russian war vessel now lying in the harbour. The distinguished party remained throughout the entire performance, a compliment which, by the way, was well deserved, for, from a histrionic point of view, it was not without considerable merit. The first part consisted of the anti-chamber and screen scenes from the "School for Scandal," and the latter of an irresistibly ludicrous farce entitled "The First Night," in which the extraordinary experiences of an eccentric old French actor (Col. Cowper) and his lovely and accomplished daughter (Mrs. Walter Ross) are pourtrayed. In the "School for Scandal" the CAST was:—

Sir Peter Teazle	Mr. Twiss, R.E.
Joseph Surface	Mr. Harris, R. E.
Charles Surface	Mr. T. LeMesurier.
Servant to Joseph	Mr. Wilson, R.E.
Lady Teazle	Mrs. Cowper.

And to say that each of the amateurs played with remarkable spirit and good taste is but to pay them scant praise.

In "The First Night" the characters were distributed as under:—

The Hon. Bertie Fitzdangle (a Patron of the Drama)	Captain Hodgkinson.
Hyacinth Parnassus (a Dramatic Author)	Mr. T. W. Buck.
Timotheus Flat (the Manager)	Mr. Prescott Decie, R. A.
Theophilus Vamp (the Prompter)	Mr. Goring Jones.
George (the Call-boy)	Master Splane.
Achille Talma Dufard (an old French Actor)	Lieut. Col. Cowper.
Emilie Antoinette Rose (a Debutante)	Mrs. Walter Ross.
Miss Arabella Fitzjames (a Leading Lady)	Mrs. Hay.

In this piece the ability displayed exceeded all expectation, and each and every one of the actors received most hearty applause.

Three cheers for Lord and Lady Dufferin, called for by a Parsee gentleman, brought the proceedings to a close.

PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS TO LADY DUFFERIN.

At noon to-day a deputation of ladies will wait upon Lady Dufferin at Government House with a farewell address on her leaving Bombay. The address in a few simple words expresses the gratitude by the women of this city for the unceasing labours of Her Excellency in the cause of Female Medical

IMPROVED WATER-SUPPLY AT MANSA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MANSA, Dec. 8.

On Thursday morning last a Durbar was held at the invitation of the Thakore Saheb of this taluka to witness the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of Scott Lake.

The Thakore Saheb read the opening address in vernacular, of which the following is a translation :—

Colonel Scott, Mrs. Scott, and Gentlemen,—I believe you are aware of the object of our meeting here to-day. The tank which we see is not big enough for the requirements of the people and the cattle of Mansa. The late Takore Rajsinghji had thought of improving it, but he was not able to do so for various reasons. The time for effecting the improvement is now drawing very nigh. Gentlemen, I must admit that this is not the work which could be done by me alone, but I have been able to undertake it through the pecuniary assistance given to me by my loyal subjects, *viz*, the Nagar Banias and others. Charitable works, such as tanks, wells, dharmasallas, &c., are constructed by well-to-do people, and are considered by the Hindoos to be the real works of charity from time immemorial. Water is one of the most important and indispensable elements of nature, and we all know how much the want of it makes us suffer whenever the tank dries up. I am glad to say that this tank will now be able to supply the long-felt want of good water. We are very much obliged for the kindness with which our most popular and noble-minded Political Agent, Colonel Scott, has been pleased to grant our request in associating his name with this lake, and henceforward this lake will be called the "Scott Lake." The scarcity of rain last year necessitated the early commencement of this work, and I hope it will afford relief to the poor and unemployed classes of people. I take this opportunity of declaring publicly that the promises given by me regarding the religious feelings of the people will be scrupulously fulfilled. I am fully conscious of the valuable services rendered from time to time by my able and faithful karbhari, Azam Girdharlal Vithaldas Patwari and Rawal Rajaram Ghelaram and others. I thank all and each of them most heartily. Let me now request Colonel Scott to lay the foundation stone of the Scott Lake. In conclusion, I beg to thank Mrs. Scott, who has been kind enough to be present on this auspicious occasion. I also thank all those who have been present here to-day.

Colonel Scott then laid the foundation-stone amidst loud cheers, after which he said :—

Thakore Saheb, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—It is always satisfying to me to help in the promotion of any good work, and it has afforded me the greatest pleasure to assist on the present occasion by laying the foundation-stone of the fine reservoir which, by ensuring a good supply and storage of water, is calculated to be of untold benefit to the people of this town. In a town of the size of Mansa, and with a population of 10,000 souls, a good supply of water is a matter of vital importance, and will conduce not only to the comfort of the people, but to the improvement of their health. We all know that there is nothing like an insufficient water-supply or a supply of bad water for engendering and spreading epidemic diseases of all sorts, and I most heartily congratulate you, Thakore Saheb, upon this important matter having been seriously taken in hand, and the construction of this reservoir, which will remedy the evils that Mansa has hitherto laboured under, being decided on. The Mahajan community of Mansa are well known far and wide for their commercial enterprize and for the success which, as a rule, attends their ventures. Many of them have branch firms in Ahmedabad, Bombay, and Poona, where they carry on their trade on a large scale, and it speaks volumes for their public-spiritedness, that these gentlemen should have come forward as they have done and contributed such a handsome sum, nearly Rs. 30,000, towards a work for the benefit and comfort of their fellow-townspeople, and I look upon their action as reflecting the greatest credit upon their community. That you, Thakore Saheb, should have promised to make good any deficiency which may be necessary to complete the work shows that you have the real welfare of your subjects at heart and it is evident that you recognise the fact that the revenues of your taluka are not intended to be spent entirely on yourself, but have been entrusted to you for the purpose of being judiciously expended, at any rate in part, for the benefit of your people and the improvement of the taluka you rule over. Before I sit down, allow me to say how sensible I am of the honour which you have been good enough to do me in associating my name with a work which will confer such lasting benefits on your people, and I heartily thank you for the same, for in connection with this reservoir my name will be kept green in the remembrance of the people of Mansa long after all of us now present here have left the sphere of our labours. I trust that the work may be pushed on to completion with all speed, that the first fall of rain next monsoon may fill the reservoir to the brim, and that it may receive and retain a never-failing supply of water, and that no one at present living in Mansa may ever have an opportunity of seeing the bottom of it after next July."

The Acting Personal Assistant gave the purport of the above in the vernacular, and made a few observations on the utility of a good supply of water.

A distribution of boquets, *pan sopari*, and *utar* brought the proceedings to a close.

A WORD TO THE LADIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—We are told that there is good in everything, and Messrs. Thomas and Gostling have taught us that even the mosquito has its uses, but will anyone tell me the use of the common green parrot? Beautiful he is (though, like most beautiful birds, his note is discordant exceedingly), but *cui bono*?

Near my tent is a field, half of which is under the tittle vetch, *Phaseolus aconitifolius*, and the other half under jowari, the heads of which are only half mature, but filled with sweet succulent grains. A touch of the landwind kept me in bed this morning, and I lay watching the flocks of birds coming to feed in the field. I must have seen more than 1,000 "Jowari birds" (*Pastor roseus*), all busy on the *peas*, for the grain from which they take their name was not ripe enough for them. It was, however, a delicious morsel for the parrots, and of these I am sure that I must have seen several hundreds. Balancing themselves on the stalks which swayed with their weight, they picked out the best grains, and then with a scream flew to another head. In about an hour the bird-boy, a young rascal, who ought to have been in his field before gunfire, appeared and began to drive the birds away with much very bad language and with his long string and pellets of sun-balled clay. The Jowari-birds flew away in large flocks, but the parrots returned by twos and threes from all directions at once and stole from one corner while the boy was busy at another. And now the real depredation was worse than before, for the parrots nipped off the young heads and carried them off to adjoining trees, where they picked out a few of the ripest grains, dropped the heads, and flew off screaming to get others. This evening I hobbled over to one of the nearest trees, and under one of these alone I counted 54 heads of young jowari. Now, sir, this is good fun for the parrot, but uncommonly hard on the cultivators, particulary in a baddish year like this one. Unlimited gun licenses would have no effect. The birds would soon care a little for the gun as for the boy's bad language, and the expenses would make the game not worth the candle.

There are all sorts of pathetic and piteous appeals to the fair sex in Europe and America to discontinue the use of bird-skins and feathers, and, no doubt, the present fashion is hard on some of our feathered friends, especially those which are *useful* as the black partridge or *harmless* as the humming birds and king-fishers. If the ladies would only declare in favor of the most beautiful pink and green in Nature, and use the rose-ringed and rose-headed paroquets for their hats and fans and trimmings, India might easily spare any number of these *scitteacidæ*. Try and induce some of your friends, sir, to set an example—and the fashion.—Yours, &c.,

X. Y. Z.

As a method of exploiting the inconvenience of German unfriendliness nothing can be better, thinks a home paper, than the Russian expedient of floating a loan in Paris. M. de Blowitz says that the French investors will cover the loan several times over with the idea that they are spiting Germany. As Russia has made it up with Germany since this idea gained possession of the French mind, she gains every way. The trick is an old one. M. de Lesseps would never have got his money for the Suez Canal had it not been for the idea that the subscriptions were so many demonstrations against England. The demonstrations did us no harm, neither will the French subscription to the Russian loan harm the Germans.

THE CRAWFORD COMMISSION.

FORTY-SECOND DAY.

The hearing of the charges against Mr. Arthur Crawford was resumed on Monday. The Hon'ble F. M. Latham, Advocate-General, and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Mr. Little, Government Solicitor, appeared for the prosecution ; Mr. James Crawford appearing on behalf of Mr. Arthur Crawford.

Dajee bin Nana, Patel, was called and cross-examined by Mr. Crawford.

Had you ever seen the Commissioner Saheb before you did this time you speak of?—No.

Since?—No.

Is he a tall man?—If I see him I shall be able to tell. He is a short and stout man.

When you saw him he was standing up?—Yes.

Had he a beard?—Yes.

A moustache?—Yes.

Whiskers?—I do not remember.

When you got to the compound the first time with Kazi Abbas who went from Kazi Abbas' house?—I, Abbas, Mugdoom, Jadow, and the Patel.

Mugdoom and Jadow stayed outside in the carriage?—Yes.

Where did you, Govind, and Abbas go after leaving the carriage?—We entered a gate, and after going a short distance the Kazi went into the bungalow.

Were where you?—We sat outside in a veranda.

When you presented the petition to the Saheb, an appointment of Revenue Patel was just going to be made in your Wattan?—The appointment was made some time after.

But when you presented your petition you knew the appointment was going to be made?—Yes.

And you wanted the Commissioner to give an order so that you could get it?—No. I wanted the Police Patal's place.

Was any appointment of Police Patel going to be made at the time you presented your petition?—No, my application was about my 4 anna share.

But you wished to be appointed to serve as Patel?—According to my claim I wished to get my post.

With the petition did you present any copies of Sunnuds also?—Yes. I gave an original Sunnud and the copy of another. I also gave a copy of the *wuttun* register.

Govinda, Patel, was next called and examined. He said :—My name is Govinda Babajee, Patel. I am age 30. I come from Walwa. I am a cultivator. I am a wuttundar. I am a Patel and have a four anna share in the patelki wuttun. I am a Police Patel. I have officiated myself. Two years ago my turn was over. My grandfather had claimed the Revenue patelship. After his death another person was appointed for life, and we were told we had no claim all the time he was alive. He died a year ago. His name is Krishnajee Shabajee. I then put in my claims. There is one wuttun for the Police and Revenue Patels. This is divided into two halves : one Jaiu and the other Maharatta. My four anna share is in the Maharatta half. My claim is 4 annas of the whole Wuttun. The Wuttun consists of land and money. Some time after the death of the man I spoke of I came to Poona. I came in the month of Shimga or Chiet (March or April). I came with Dajee Patel. We put up in the house of Morak. We went to the house of the Kazi. We saw him, and had a conversation with him. We went only once. We then left Poona and returned to Walwa. We returned to Poona in about two months. This was in the month of June. I brought cash and notes with me. Notes for Rs. 300 and cash of Rs. 200. That was my own money. I got it from the sale of my corn. Dajee came with me, as also Jadow and Mookuddum. We brought these two with us. I put at Shunkersheit's. The time we went to the Kazi's. Dajee and I went. This was the morning after we reached Poona. I saw Abbas again. After that we all went to his house. This was on the afternoon of the same day. I saw the Kazi and Bai Saheb. Bai Saheb is a Brahmin. I am told he is a writer. The Kazi Saheb asked the Bai Saheb to draft out a petition for me. This was at the Kazi's house. On that day we returned home. We went to the Kazi's house next day. The Kazi Saheb asked us to go with him to see the Saheb. We went. I did not know Poona. The Kazi Saheb and we went to the Saheb. We went in a carriage. We drove a mile or two or three. We first drove through the town, and then towards the river. The gharry was stopped on the side of the road, and the Kazi took us to see the Saheb. We went into the bungalow. For a short time previous we were asked to wait outside. We waited in the veranda and the Kazi called us in. He had gone on before. We saw the Saheb. The Saheb said "Do as the Kazi will tell you." We then left. The Kazi then asked me to keep my petition ready. I went with the Kazi to Bai Saheb's house. Dajee was with us. After the petitions were written they were printed at the *Subhi Mitra* Press. I paid Rs. 3 or Rs. 4. I paid Rs. 20 for drafting it. (Petition read and put in.) After the petition was printed we went to the Saheb. We went the day after printing. Dajee, I, Dada, Moogdum, and the Kazi went. This was about 2 p.m. We went in a carriage. I took the rupees and notes with me. I took Rs. 100 in cash and notes of Rs. 300. Before starting I paid the Kazi Rs. 50. When we got to the Saheb's bungalow Dada and Moogdum remained sitting ouside in the carriage. The Kazi went inside and we remained in the verandah. Shortly after he called us. We went and presented our petitions to the Saheb. We went into the bungalow. We did not leave the veranda to go into the bungalow. The Saheb was sitting on a chair facing the west. It was a room where he was sitting. We gave our petitions to the Saheb. He remained sitting. I handed over the notes to the Kazi and put the rupees on the ground. I carried the money in my dhoti. I do not remember what the Kazi did with the notes. I did not see. I put down the money in a corner close to where the Saheb was. When we presented the petitions we were told we would come to know about them afterwards. The Saheb said so. I was asked if I was agreeable to Dajee Patel's name being inserted in the Wattan. I said I was. We then left. Dajee also poured out rupees in the room. He carried his money in a bag, and the bag was tied up in his dhoti. The Kazi brought the bag from the bungalow. We left before the Kazi, and he came out shortly after. We left next morning for Walwa. After I got to the village I do not remember whether there was a meeting before the Deputy Collector. Nothing about the matter has yet been settled. About 8 or 15 days after I went to Walwa, I received a letter from the Kazi. (Letter produced). I knew that the money referred to by the Kazi was what we had agreed to pay the Saheb. When I received that letter I and Dajee came to Poona. We saw the Kazi. I then went to Sattara, and from there to Walwa. I did not come to Poona again till I was ordered. I have never heard anything as to the result of my petition.

Cross-examined by Mr. Crawford :

When you presented this petition to the Saheb there was a vacancy in the Revenue Patelki which you wished to get?—Yes.

And the day for making the nomination had been fixed?—Yes.

You wished to have the Saheb postpone that order?—Yes.

But the Saheb made no such order?—No.

When you presented this petition to the Commissioner were there any other papers with it?—Yes. I presented an endorsement and application I made to the Assistant Commissioner. I have not got a copy of that.

What is your total income?—Rs. 1,000 a year.

How many persons have to live on that?—Six.

Waman Hari Despande was next called and examined. He stated:—I am a Brahmin. I am aged 27. I am a merchant and land owner of Walwa. I lend money. I know Dajee Patel. A few months ago he borrowed Rs 100 from me. I took ornaments from him as security. I produce my rough day book. At page 49 is an entry dated the 30th of May 1888. That amount was repaid. I point out the entry of the repayment (entry put in). I returned him his ornaments.

Babajee Myrad Mugdoom was next called and examined. He deposed :—I am a Lingayet Bunia. I live at Walwa. I am a cultivator and also trade. I know Dajee and Govind, Patels. In the course of this year I came with them once to Poona. This was about five or six months ago. Jadow was also with us. The reason I came here was because I intended to come and see Thorat, a Jagirdar, and I accompanied these people to Poona. He does not live in Poona; but came here for twelve months on that occasion. I came to see him as he is my master. I do work for him. I do domestic work. I put up at Shunkerseit Bunnia's. After I got to Poona the Patels took me and Jadow to the house of the Kazi. This was in the afternoon. The Patels had been out in the morning. This was the first time I saw Kazi Abbas. I saw the Kazi. A writer was called. His name was Bhai or something. I never went any where in the town after this. Four or five days, after the two Patels, Abbas, myself and Jadow went to a place not in the town. I do not remember whether I saw the Patels taking any thing with them. They had something under their arms, but I did not see what it was. All five of us went in a shigram with two horses. At the end of the drive I sat in the gharry with Dada by the road side. The other three went towards the Saheb's bungalow. They went into the compound. They were away about an hour. The two Patels came together and the Kazi came a little afterwards. When they came back I do not know whether they had anything under their arms as they had their dhoties on. I did not see Abbas bring back anything. While the Patels were in Poona I had nothing to do with getting their petitions written. I was in Poona 7 or 8 days. I then returned to Walwa. I did not see whether the Patels took anything with them when they left for Walwa.

The Court rose at 4-30 p.m.

BENGAL.

Outrage on Supposed Witches.—A most shocking outrage on two native women, attended with a brutal assault upon their husbands, who are employed at the Acora Brick Works, is the subject of enquiry before Baboo Bunkim Chunder Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate of Alipore. The wife of one Mehdie, who is also employed at the brick works, was recently taken ill, and her husband conceived the idea that the illness was wrought through the machinations of two women, named Sunkaria and Phonia, residing in the neighbourhood, who are thought to be witches. He accordingly called upon them, and implored them to cure his wife. Notwithstanding their repeated earnest assurances of their utter inability to meet his wishes, and that they had in no way been instrumental in the matter, Mehdie and some 200 of his fellow workmen subsequently assembled at their house, and forcibly carried them, along with their husbands, to a neighbouring field, where they were first stripped of every stich of clothes, and then subjected to various cruel acts of torture. Their husbands also were brutally assaulted. The police, after a careful investigation, reported that the complaint was quite true, but there was no evidence procurable, the parties having agreed to a compromise. The magistrate, however, ruled that the offences were of too grave a character to be allowed to pass unnoticed. Accordingly, Mehdie and four of his friends were arrested and sent up for trial. Evidence has been partly gone into, and the case, which is exciting much local interest, stands adjourned.—*Daily News.*

SIR JOHN LUBBOCK ON THE MISSION OF ART.

Sir John Lubbock's address in distributing the prizes at the Leeds School of Science and Art, on the 22nd ult., was noteworthy, says a contemporary, for some eloquent passages in praise of art. These passages are produced in full as follows :—

Science and Art are sisters, or rather, perhaps, they are like brother and sister. The mission of art is in some respects like that of woman. It is not theirs so much to do the hard toil and moil of the world as to surround it with a halo of beauty, to convert work into pleasure. In science we naturally expect progress, but in art the case is not so clear, and yet Sir Joshua Reynolds did not hesitate to express his conviction that "so much will painting improve, that the best we can now achieve will appear like the work of children."

THE MODERN LOVE OF LANDSCAPE.

The appreciation of nature which characterizes the present century, the intense love of scenery to which we owe so much, which not only adds so much to the happiness, but even, I venture to think, to the purity of life, we owe in no small degree to art. May we not hope in this respect also still further progress may be made? that beauties may be revealed, and pleasures may be in store for those who come after us, which we cannot appreciate, or at least can but faintly feel? And yet even in art the appreciation of landscape is but recent. It is remarkable that while artists have long recognised the necessity of studying anatomy, and there has been from the commencement a professor of anatomy in the Royal Academy, it is only of late years that any knowledge of botany or geology has been considered desirable, and even now their importance is by no means generally recognized. I have, of course, no pretension to speak on art, but even in the case of the greatest masters before Turner, the landscapes seem singularly inferior to the figures. Sir Joshua Reynolds tells us that Gainsborough framed a kind of model of a landscape on his table, composed of broken stones, dried herbs, and pieces of looking-glass, which he magnified and improved into rocks, trees, and water, and Sir Joshua solemnly discusses the wisdom of such a proceeding. "How far it may be useful in giving hints," he says, "the professors of landscape can best determine," but he does not recommend it, and is disposed to think on the whole the practice may be more likely to do harm than good. In the picture of Ceyx and Alcyone by Wilson, of whom Cunningham said that with Gainsborough he laid the foundation of our school of landscape, the castle is said to have been painted from a pot of porter, and the rock from a Stilton cheese. There is indeed another version of the story, that the picture was sold for a pot of porter and a cheese, which, however, does not give a higher idea of the appreciation of the art of landscape at that date.

COLOUR-BLINDNESS IN LITERATURE.

This want of appreciation of the scenery is also apparent in literature. Ancient literature contains few references to scenery. Mountains are referred to only as objects of horror, and there are so few mentions of colour—either, for instance, of sea or sky—that some have even been led to imagine that the ancients must have been colour-blind, or, at any rate, incapable of seeing certain colours as we do now. Our minds might have been constituted exactly as they are, we might have been capable of comprehending the highest and sublimest truths, and yet but for a small organ in the head, and the world of sound would have been shut out from us; we should lose the sounds of nature, the charms of music, the conversation of friends, and been condemned to perpetual silence : and yet a slight alteration in the retina, no thicker than a sheet of paper, no larger than a finger nail, and we should lose the glorious spectacle of this beautiful world, the exquisite variety of form, the play of colour, the variety of scenery, of woods and fields and lakes and hills, seas and mountains, the glory of the sky alike by day and night.

ART IN THE SERVICE OF MAN.

Art has the power of bringing together the most beautiful scenes from distances, both of time and space. They not only endow us with wings which may transport us, without effort, suffering, or loss of time on our part, from our own country to the most distant regions of the globe, and bring before us, one after the other, London, Rome, Athens, Constantinople, Cairo, Benares, Pekin, or Yokohama, the ocean in all its varied moods, the fields and woods and rivers of England, the lakes and mountains and glaciers of Switzerland, the prairies of America, the deserts of Africa and Arabia, the snows of winter and the sunshine of summer, but they can transport back through centuries in a moment, and bring vividly before us, the greatest personages and most interesting scenes and events in history. "The highest service," however, as Mr. Haweis has well said, "that art can accomplish for man is to become at once the voice of his nobler aspirations, and the steady disciplinarian of his emotions." Bacon, in "The Advancement of Learning," points out that "the world is inferior to the soul, by reason whereof there is agreeable to the spirit of man a more ample greatness, a more exact goodness, and a more absolute variety than can be found in the nature of things."

THE NEW PRISONER OF CHILLON.

With reference to the statement lately made in the House of Commons in regard to the imprisonment of Miss Sterling of the Salvation Army, in Chillon Prison, Mr. Bramwell Booth forwards to a home paper for publication some remarks dictated by her to a visitor to the goal, from which the following is an extract :—

"Allow me to send a distinct and emphatic denial of Sir James Fergusson's statement in Parliament—*i.e.*, that 'I was not sentenced for holding a children's service,' but for 'holding public meetings, and for other acts in violation of the law of the canton.' I was condemned to 100 days' imprisonment for inviting children, without their parents' consent, to a meeting at 2 o'clock one Saturday afternoon, and for singing a hymn with them. First of all, I never invited the children at all. I simply gave out in an ordinary meeting that there would be a small meeting for *Enfants Salutistes* on Saturdays. The children were allowed to enter on giving their word they had the consent of their parents, and inside were asked a second time, to make sure. I had often to send them away from the door, as they came two hours before the time. One day, while at the window sending them away, the policeman saw me, and swore in court he heard me inviting them. It was what we call in Switzerland a *coup monte*. They had arranged to give me five months, as the *Juge de Paix* remarked, 'in order, once for all, to have finished (French—*d'en avoir fini*) with these mountebanks.' But, on seeing two clergymen there (*Eglise Nationale* and *Eglise Libre*), 100 days was as much as they dare give. Both clergymen came to see me afterwards, and to say they were ashamed of calling themselves Swiss when their country had so disgraced itself. Chaddie S. Stirling, Prisoner."

THE VALUE OF A VIRTUOUS WIFE.

In the English Divorce Court on the 21st ult. the case of Maunsell *vs.* Maunsel land Duthy again came before the Bench on a motion for a new trial on a ground which is very rare in this Division. The finding was not objected to, but a new trial was asked for on the ground that the jury who tried the cause assessed excessive damages against the co-respondent.

Sir Henry James, in an exhaustive speech, stated the case of his client, the co-respondent. The petitioner, Mr. Charles Allen Maunsell, was a brigade-surgeon in Her Majesty's Army, and the co-respondent, Archibald E. Duthy, was major in the Royal Artillery. In 1873, Mr. Maunsell married the respondent, and in 1876 they made the acquaintance of the co-respondent in London, where both gentlemen were quartered. It was not alleged that anything improper occurred between Mrs. Maunsell and Major Duthy before 1885, and the evidence as to actual adultery applied only to so late a date as the beginning of the present year. There was evidence of that, and it was not contested at the trial; so that the only question the jury had to decide was as to damages. Sir Henry contended that they had taken an erroneous view of their duty in that respect, notwithstanding the learned President's endeavour to explain it to them in very clear language. As his Lordship had pointed out to them, damages were to be awarded to a petitioner in this Court when he claimed them for the loss he had sustained on being deprived of his wife, and not as a punishment on the co-respondent for his immorality. Now no one was in a better position to judge of that loss in this case than was the petitioner himself, and the jury had had before them the petitioner's estimate. On the 28th of February, 1887, he wrote a letter to a general in the Army, a friend of his, in which he referred to his causes of complaint against his wife's conduct as having extended over several years, and spoke of her as being "almost promiscuous." He asked the general whether any one could honestly say that his children should be under the sole guardianship of such a woman, and alluded to their being in such a case brought into contact with "vile women and bad men." At that time he had complained of her conduct with persons other than Major Duthy, and, as he admitted when under cross-examination at the trial, he knew of one occasion in 1883, when she drove in a hansom from a railway station with a gentleman, and went with him to some house in the neighbourhood of Leicester-square, where they had tea or coffee and remained for an hour, or as the petitioner put it, something less than an hour. Yet on the 29th of February, 1887, almost before the ink was dry on his letter of the 28th, he wrote to the same general stating :—"We have squared the whole business, and he continued to live with his wife till December, 1887. What was his explanation? That he was in a passion when he wrote the letter of the 28th, and that his wife had accounted for the Leicester-square incident by informing him that she got sick while driving in the hansom, and that was why she went to the coffee house. He also said that his letter of the 28th was exaggerated, but when asked whether when writing it he believed it to be true he said he supposed he did. Knowing as he did the habits of his wife, he, when going on foreign duty, in 1885, left her at Aldershot. It was scarcely possible that the jury could have thought of awarding the damages of £2,000 to the petitioner for a wife so described by the husband himself, if they had not been influenced by an argument addressed to them by Mr. Inderwick. He did not blame his friend for using it in the interests of his client; but there was the authority of the President himself for saying that it was one which the jury ought not to have taken into consideration. When the lady was married she brought into settlement for her own use £500 a year; and Mr. Inderwick impressed upon the jury that with his wife the petitioner would lose the benefit of that £500 a year. Now their Lordships were aware that the Matrimonial Causes Act of 1859 gave the Court power to vary marriage settlements when one of the married parties was found guilty of adultery. To show their Lordships what use his friend had made of the £500 a year, when addressing the jury as to damages, he would quote from the summing up of the President. His Lordship said :—"If we are to take it that the petitioner would lose her £500 a year by his wife being taken away, you would be entitled to take that into consideration. But I tell you that you are not entitled to take that into consideration, although you have heard so much said about it, because I can deal with that. Therefore, please dismiss it entirely from your consideration." In putting before the jury the motives which ought to influence them, his Lordship used language which justified counsel in saying that by his own showing the petitioner had sustained no loss by the act of the co-respondent, though it was one which could not be excused. His Lordship said :—"The loss of society would be a subject of compensation. Therefore, I say a man is not to be deprived of his remedy because he has forgiven his wife; but we cannot on the other hand lose sight of the consideration that there are wives and wives, and it is impossible to say that a man who had had the misfortune to marry a libidinous woman who has run astray with man after man suffers the same amount of injury that the husband of a virtuous woman does who has lived with her for years until somebody appears upon the scene and takes away from him the woman who has been the faithful and good companion of his life.' Again, "he (the petitioner) suggests that the letter was written in a passion. You have the character that he gives her of having been a woman whose conduct for years led him, in his anger, to call it 'almost promiscuous,' and though he mentions the co-respondent he mentions somebody else, properly not brought forward—let us say X,—and others. There is his statement of what her conduct had been, and that it had been known to some family or other—probably her own, but it does not matter what family—and this is the woman of whom he has so spoken, and with reference to whom he is now asking damages." It appeared, however, from the shorthand writer's notes of the trial that the argument about the £500 a year continued to have its weight with the jury, for in the notes were these passages :—

"A Juror.—One word, my Lord. You told us we ought not to take into consideration whatever settlement you might make, but I shall certainly be influenced to some extent by that knowledge.

"The President.—That is not what the law allows.

"A Juror.—If we knew what you were going to give that would immensely influence me.

"The President.—That is my function."

He would ask their Lordships to say that the assessment of damages was decidely unsatisfactory, and that on this ground they ought to be very considerably reduced, or a new trial ought to be granted.

Mr. Inderwick argued that all the circumstances relied upon by Sir Henry James were before the jury, and that as the direction of the President as to the considerations which should influence a jury in the assesment of damages was not questioned, there was no reason for disturbing the assessment arrived at. He denied that there was any evidence that the lady had actually fallen before her immorality with the co-respondent. Her husband had complained of her conduct, but except in the letter which he wrote when under the influence of passion he had brought nothing that could be properly construed into a charge of adultery against her. He denied that Mr. Maunsell was open to the charge of having wilfully exposed his wife to temptation by leaving her at Aldershot in 1885. It was only during his absence on foreign service at that time that circumstances occurred which raised suspicions as to her conduct with the co-respondent. It was not because Mr. Maunsell had forgiven what he regarded as indiscreet behaviour on his wife's part he was now to be treated as a man to whom no injury had been done by the only person with whom it was proved she had misconducted herself.

At the close of the arguments on both sides, their Lordships consulted, and

Lord Coleridge asked whether a settlement as to damages could not be arrived at by counsel.

Sir Henry James and Mr. Inderwick said they would leave the question of amount with their Lordships.

Lord Coleridge observed that, as counsel on both sides were in possession of all the circumstances, they might be able to come to a satisfactory arrangement.

Sir H. James and Mr. Inderwick each submitted separate offers, which were perused by their Lordships, the decision being left with the Court; and

Lord Coleridge said :—We consider the offer of the petitioner a reasonable one, and accordingly we direct that the damages be reduced to £1,000.

At the end of the current Relief Season, that is to say, by about April next, the military garrison of Burma will be composed of British and Madras troops only, with the one exception of the 17th Bengal Infantry. The whole of the cavalry also are to be withdrawn, as the mounted infantry is now well organised. Bengal and Bombay will thus be relieved from sending in future any of their native troops to Burma, Madras furnishing all that are necessary.

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THE MURDER OF GERMANS IN EAST AFRICA.

The *Kolnische Zeitung* publishes the last letters ever written by Henry Hessel and Gustav Krieger, of the German East African Company, who were murdered at Kilwa Kiwindje on the 21st September last. From them are extracted the following sentences of general interest. In a letter written from Kilwa on the 16th September, five days before the murder, Mr. Hessel says :—

My new post was at first rather a difficult one, but the principal thing is that I can work independently. To-day we expect our steamer from Zanzibar, which brings us assistance. It is the Barawa, chartered from the Sultan for a year, and I am glad it is this ship, because the captain, Elson, is a great friend of mine. It is a good thing that we have removed into our new house. Not exactly new for it is an old Arab house, very roomy, with a court in the centre, a broad verandah all round, and strongly barred windows, because it was formerly a harem. In my office I have now not only the Indo-Englishmen I mentioned before, but six Hindostanee correspondents, among them, however, two Suahelis and an Arab for the Arab papers. The confusion of tongues is great; mixture of Hindostanee, Suaheli, various Arabic dialects, and English, until I put a stop to it with a sounding German oath. I have now got the lot into good order; at the beginning they thought they could do as they liked . . . . We have four supplementary stations (to which German officials are to come), and they are under our superintendence . . . We are expecting shortly great ivory caravans from the interior, and then our busy time will really commence, although considerable sums already pass through my hands. The Indian merchants living here have direct shippage to England, and not an atom can pass without signature. The climate is much better here than I expected, and there are no mosquitos in our new house. In our last we had milliards. I believe I have told you that Krieger is engaged to be married. He will probably get a holiday next December to go and fetch his wife. From Berlin a ready-made house in portions, capable of being set up, will be sent here at the expense of the company, and others to three other stations. Each house costs 10,000 marks. Krieger is a very agreeable companion and friend. He is 39 years old, and has lived in the tropics for the last 17 years. He knows Australia, Asia, both Americas, and was last employed as engineer on the Panama Canal. He entered the service of this company last year together with me."

In another letter, dated two days later, Mr. Hessel writes :—

Our steamer has not yet arrived. We hear that it has first gone to the southern station at Lindi, where disturbances have broken out. We wanted to catch our three town councillors, who are all disobedient, but two have gone to the interior to incite some wild races against us. Let them come! Our house is a regular fortress, with a well in the court and provisions of every kind; and any enemy shall see how we can shoot. We have already given an example. In Mpupawe, where Krieger was founding a station, he defeated twenty fellows who attacked the station with the help of two white men. But here it will not come to that, for the fellows are too cowardly. We have still twelve black and 36 Arab soldiers with us, and two Arab officers. When one of us has to go anywhere on a matter of importance, one officer and ten men always go before him. This has to be, however queer it seems, for without escort we should lose our dignity. In Killimandjaro, under Sultan Mandara, it was certainly much safer than here. When I bring the cash home in the evening from the Custom-house I always take a well-loaded revolver with me. We have arrested and imprisoned not only thieves but burglars. Poor Krieger has also to look after the prison. But I must close. It is very late, and we get up very early. We take coffee at six. It is a pity that the mail steamers leave to-morrow before our steamer arrives, and so I can only answer any home letters that may come after four weeks. Before another two years are past I shall ask you whether you would rather I should take a holiday and come to you in winter or in summer? Let us hope the best.

Krieger's last letter was written within three days before the catastrophe :

Kilwa Kiwindje, 18th September, 1888.—My dear Brother,—Last June I received the order from Zanzibar to repair thither immediately after confiding my station at Mpuapua to Lieutenant Giese. As you will no doubt have read, the German East African Company has taken possession of the whole coast from Tanga northwards to Rovuma from the Sultan for fifty years. All interests are now fixed on the coast, for we mean to progress to the interior by degrees, and so most of the officials, after our stations in the interior were given up, have been called back. The whole portion of coast, about 450 miles in extent, is divided into seven districts, of which I get Kilwa Kiwindje with 100 miles. You may imagine that I did not leave Mpuapua in a very good humour, for I had hoped in time to make something decent of it. It is true that I have more work and more honour here in Kilwa, but I don't like it half so well as Mpuapua. The town is a relatively new place of considerable extent, a bad harbour—or rather roadstead—not to be mistaken for Kilwa "Kisiwani," which also belongs to my district, and is more south, on an island (the old Kiola), but has now lost its importance, although it might win much after the colonization of East Africa, for the harbour is very fine, the position commercially rather favourable, and the climate very healthy. But for the present Kilwa Kiwindje is my chief place. The chief is superintendent, finance minister, tax justice, police officer, &c., and as his staff (at present a European, my good Hessel) is very small, you can imagine what a burden rests upon him besides the whole responsibility. Taking possession of the coast was not accomplished without disturbance, but contrary to what happened with other district chiefs. I had put myself on a very good footing with my predecessors, the Sultan's Wali, Sheik Hamis, which smoothed my way very much; so that again, contrary to other districts, there is relative peace and order here, while the other stations, after the first flush, have stood entirely still. I hope things will remain favourable with me, but the position is by no means a secure one as long as we do not possess a devoted and valiant troop, for the Arab soldiers who are under us are not of a kind to induce confidence. But I hope soon to get other soldiers, and then I shall be less anxious.

BUSINESS WOMEN IN FRANCE.

The following is the preamble of M. Lefevre's Bill to extend to licensed tradeswomen the right to vote at the elections of Judges of the Tribunat of Commerce.

"If women are competent to set up in trade on their own account why should they not share all the prerogatives which render the pursuit of business more easy to tradesmen? In bearing the heavy responsibilities of shopkeepers, heads of banks, or directresses of wholesale warehouses, why should they not enjoy every privilege arising from the competent discharge of these positions? Is it fair, women being liable to all the penalties that attend bankruptcy, that they should not be able to elect the judges whose duty it is to try them in cases where they fail to meet their liabilities? It would be easy to show that women have discharged not only a great but the greatest part in the commercial development of this country. This fact is one of the reasons why French trade and commerce, and particularly Parisian trade and commerce have won for themselves such an honourable name. The field of commercial pursuits is one peculiarly adapted to the activity and habits of the middle class women. The recent creation of technical schools for young girls promises to enlarge greatly that field. Our laws in regard to women lag behind many of our institutions. The only law for feminine emancipation, which has been passed in late years, is that of 1881, enabling women to invest money in the Saving Banks without the authorisation of their husbands. This law has had the happiest effect, and all who have taken the trouble to inquire into its working cannot fail to have seen what good it has done as a factor of social conservation. Wherever there is a woman whose work is rewarded by fair earnings, which she can invest as she chooses, there you will find a prospering and happy family. The French tradeswoman has also won for herself a reputation for punctuality in meeting her bills, and in proportion to the number of female traders there are very few women's names on the rolls of the Court of Bankruptcy. Some of the greatest business houses in France have been created and managed by women; but this is so well known that it is unnecessary to dwell upon it."

A CARD.—An IMPORTANT DISCOVERY is announced in the "Paris Figaro" of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and kindred complaints. The discovery was made by a missionary in Old Mexico; it saved him from a miserable existence and premature decay. The Rev. Joseph Holmes, Bloomsbury Mansions Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., will send the prescription, free of charge, on receipt of a self-addressed stamped envelope. Mention this paper.

MR. LOWELL ON OUR RELATIONS WITH AMERICA.

The Hon. J. Russell Lowell, formerly the United States representative at the Court of St. James, was the special guest, on Wednesday night (Nov 21st), at a banquet of the Liverpool Philomathic Society, held at the Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool. In response to the toast, "The guest of the evening," Mr. Lowell, who met with a cordial reception, is reported to have said as follows :—

I do not intend to make you any formal speech, and I should not have come here had it not been that I think it the duty of every man who can say anything that affects the people, whether by his pen or by his tongue, to go anywhere where expression is given to the friendly feeling which it is the desire of all wise and all honest men, I think, to deepen between the two countries which you and I represent. You have been good enough, Mr. President, also to refer to my career as a diplomatist in England, and you were quite right in saying that it was my endeavour to maintain those relations—those friendly relations—and I hope not without some success. (Cheers.) But I cannot listen to this compliment, I cannot accept it, without saying that I was followed by an American representative who has the same feeling, and who has represented America as ably in my judgment as she was ever represented in England. (Cheers.) That reminds me that we have been rather remarkably represented here in England. If you look over the list of our Ministers, you will find that we have had three Adamses, one after the other, grandfather, father, and son—one of the most really striking instances of heredity I know of (laughter); and the last Mr. Adams were at the Court of Queen Victoria, as he told me, the regalia in which his grandfather was robed when he made his bow before George III, as the first American Minister in England, and was, I am bound to say, very civilly received by His

REJECTED ADDRESSES.

An amusing story of Romance in Low Life was told in the Westminster Police Court on the 21st ult. when Florence Podger, a young laundress, was summoned by a plumber named Walter Burgess for detaining articles he had given her with a view to matrimony:—

The enumeration of the various articles—pictures, vases, a tea tray, a set of four tin dishes, fire brasses, a shovel, &c—created much amusement, which culminated in a roar of laughter when the young lady explained that the complainant purchased the majority of the things at a "sixpenny bazaar," an emporium where any article on sale was to be had for a sixpence. —Mr. Burgess deposed that he was a plumber and zinc worker, aged 21, and Miss Podger, aged 23, was a laundress. They were engaged to be married, and he was getting the home by degrees when defendant broke it off after five years' courtship. He did not so much mind that, but he wanted his furniture back. (Laughter.)—Mr. d'Eyncourt (smiling): Are you quite sure that you did not give the young lady the articles as mementoes of affection?—Complainant: Certainly not. What presents I gave her I said nothing about.—Mr. d'Eyncourt: Why was the marriage broken off, may I ask?—Complainant: Why, she went and found "another chap." (Great laughter.) That was about three months ago, but I did not find it out till two months ago.—Mr. Safford (the chief clerk): When you made the discovery, did you claim your things?—Complainant: Yes, and she abused me in a nice way. I said to her, "Flo, you had better give me back my property, as I did not buy it for the benefit of the 'other chap."—Mr. Safford: And what did she say to that?—Witness: She said she would see me—— first and everybody else before she would part with a stick. (Roars of laughter.) And she said she was going with the other fellow, and she did not want me any longer. (Renewed laughter.)—Mr. d'Eyncourt (to defendant): Did you wish to renew the engagement —Defendant: No, sir; he is always out of work?—The Magistrate (to complainant (with emphasis): No, thank you. (Laughter)—Mr. d'Eyncourt asked the defendant to state her reasons for the detention of the property.—Defendant: I consider they are mine. Mr. Burgess threatened to blow my brains out and to "stiffen" me. Mr. d'Eyncourt: Did you?—Complainant: No; never said anything about her brains—Defendant: Yes, you did. And you said you would cut your own throat. (Great laughter.)—The Magistrate: I hope, Mr. Burgess, you dont wish the young woman any harm?—Complainant: No; I want no more to do with her—only my things. Mr. d'Eyncourt remarked that he did not think the threats would justify the detention of tea trays and fire-irons.—A young man named Ellice, who said he was in the coal line and resided at Stadium-street, Chelsea, was called by the defendant to give evidence, and deposed that he had known her about four months.—Mr. d'Eyncourt: You are not the rival are you?—Witness: Yes sir. (loud laughter.) I had been walking out with her.—Defendant: But we are not engaged—he has not mentioned that yet. (Roars of laughter).—Mr Safford: You are contemplating matrimony. I presume, Mr. Ellice?—Witness: Oh, yes, decidedly.—Mr. d' Eyncourt: Well, what have you to say, sir?—Witness: About three weeks ago I was in the parlour engaged with the young woman when we were disturbed by a knock at the parlour door.—Defendant: Yes, and it was 11 o'clock at night.—Witness: Not so late as that. Only about half-past 9. (Laughter.) Miss Podgers said, "Come in," and in walked the complainant, who threatened to "stiffen her on the spot." He pointed to me, and said, "You as well." He did not wait, and overtaking him at the front door, I asked him if he wanted my name and address. He said "Yes," but he did not stop.—Mr. Safford: You are the stronger man of the two?—Witness: Well, he did not stop to try.—The defendant's mother, Mrs. Podgers, deposed that she recollected the young man Burgess giving the various things to her daughter as presents. They quarrelled, and the girl considered she had a right to them.—Mr. d' Eyncourt: He would not give fire-irons and tea dishes to a young woman unless he contemplated marriage. Do you say he gave them out of pure philanthropy?—Witness: Simply friendship.—The defendant herself elected to be sworn, and said the things were given her unconditionally, and she never asked for them.—Complainant: You said that if I was lucky enough to get a situation that we would get married in a few months.—Mr. d' Eyncourt: You don' t mean to say that you would accept tea-trays, crockery, and fireirons from the young man, and not marry him after all?—Defendant: Yes, I do. He is too sly. (Laughter.)—Mr. Safford: The other gentleman has not arrived at the stage of declaration, so perhaps you won't mind giving them up.—Defendant somewhat reluctantly agreed to do so.—Mr. d' Eyncourt said that would save the necessity of making an order.—Complainant: Can I have my expenses? I have lost a day's work.—Mr. d' Eyncourt: You had better ask for that. It seems that you are very lucky to get the things at all, (Laughter.)—The parties then left the court.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

The development of this industry on the Continent has been lately advancing by leaps and bounds. Formerly Sheffield and Birmingham almost monopolized the reputation for turning out the best work, with the exception perhaps of such houses as Christoffle of Paris; but they must be very hard put to it now-a-days to hold their own even in their own city markets. Electro-plated ware, fully equal to their productions in quality, and as many think surpassing them in elegance and artistic finish, but beyond all question beating them hollow in the important matter of price, is now successfully competing with them in the markets of the world, and even challenging the preference of their more immediate customers in the strongholds of their own former industrial pre-eminence.

In one at least of these manufacturing establishments the organized direction and employment of so many skilled labourers has crystallized into a flourishing and contented community saturated, with artistic sympathies, each contributing his or her best, though in many various ways, to the elaboration of the numberless beautiful objects for which the Fabrik enjoys such a well-earned reputation. Much of the lighter labour is performed by women and children, and through the service of several distinct trades is often needed to make up one completed article, every detail of the work is entirely performed by people wholly employed in the Factory. In one department, glass is blown, moulded, cut, stained, engraved, ground or silvered; in another, art pottery is made very similar to the Doulton-ware and which is used for flagons, bowls, biscuit boxes, jars, &c., with electro-plated mounts. There is a cabinet-making shop for the case-makers, who combine dexterity in fine joiner work and skill in the manipulation of leather, satin and velvet coverings and linings. There are the machine tenders, the smiths, chasers, engravers, finishers, polishers, platers, gilders, &c.,and a technical school of design in which the younger workers receive instruction from an accomplished and well-paid artist. This auspicious combination of capital with intelligent and educated labour in a country where the habits of the people are simple, and where the necessaries of life are exceedingly cheap, fostered no doubt by an enterprising and thoroughly business-like management, has found its natural fulfilment in the very distinguished artistic and industrial success which it has achieved.

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Do.	Medium	do.	by Brockbank and Atkins	125
Do. Open Face	do.		by Tobias	75
Do. Do.	do.	heavy cases	by Dent	220
Silver Hunting	do.	do.	by do.	85
Do. do.	do.	do.	by John Jones	85
Do. do.	do.	do.	by Rotherham	75
Do. do.	do.	do.	by Chaplin and Co.	55
Do. Crystal Face	do.	do.	by John Jones	75
Do. do.	do.	do.	by John Brown	35
Do. do.	do.	do.	by Henry Heap	45
Do. do.	do.	do.	by John Jones	95
Do. do.	do.	do.	by E. White	70
Do. do.	do.	do.	by John Jones	60
Do. do.	do.	do.	by Mackay and Chisholm	40
Do. do.	do.	do.	by Bennett	30
Do. do.	do.	do.	by Benson	45

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

BOMBAY, 43, ESPLANADE ROAD, Opposite Clock Tower. AND POONA, 11, STAFF LINES, Opposite Napier Hotel.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE FOR DECEMBER 1888

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES OF ALL THE INDIAN RAILWAYS,

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS

THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD

THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM

BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION

STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES

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NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA

SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, RS. 5.

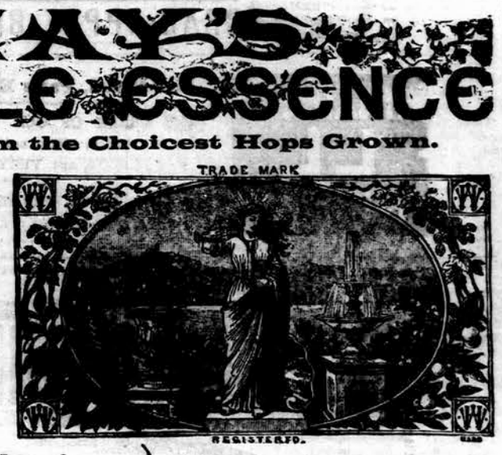
This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, form a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

SLACK & BROWNLOW'S FILTERS

HAY'S HOP ALE ESSENCE

Is made from the Choicest Hops Grown.

HAY'S HOP ALE.



The New Aerated Beverage, with full flavour of the finest Hops, is a really appetizing Bitter Beer.

Aerated Water Manufrs. - Mess Presidents - - Club Stewards - - - } Are requested to try this Essence. They will find the HOP ALE it makes a most valuable addition, which once introduced will be eagerly ordered.

It is the most Appetizing Non-Alcoholic Beverage known, and will have an immense permanent sale in hot climates. See these testimonials:—

"A beautiful essence. Has a fine Hop Aroma and is quite a pharmaceutical triumph."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*
"HAY'S HOP ALE.—This is an excellent Non-Alcoholic beverage."—*The Lancet.*
"Aerated Hop Ale made from this essence is unrivalled for its peculiarly fine Hop Flavour and Aroma."
"Has the Hop Taste of Bitter Beer, and is a nearer approach to Bass' or Allsopp's Ale than any non-intoxicants preceding it."—*Eastern Morning News.*

Trade Price, 8s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. & upwards, 8s.

QUANTITY REQUIRED, Two Fluid oz. to each Gallon of SYRUP, making 106 10-oz. BOTTLES.

W. HAY, Manufacturing Chemist, Beverley Road, HULL, ENGLAND.

HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCES

HAVE A WORLD-WIDE CELEBRITY.

Hay's Soluble Essence of Jamaica Ginger.
Hay's Compound Fortified Essence of Jamaica Ginger. For 1st quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Ale Extract. For 2nd quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Ale Essence, highly concentrated. For 3rd quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Champagne Essence, highly recommended.
Hay's Soluble Essence of Messina Lemons.
Hay's Lemon Flavour.
Hay's Hop Ale Essence.

Spurious imitations are made, but the difference is so marked that no manufacturer using them can compete with one using Hay's preparations. Indentors to prevent disappointment, should specify that the goods are to be of

W. HAY'S (of Hull) Manufacture.

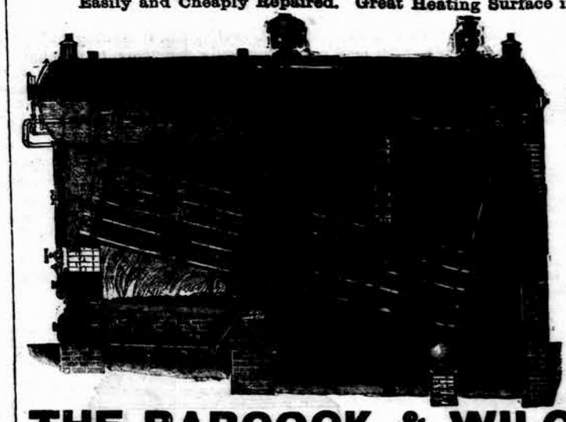
PATENT WATER-TUBE STEAM BOILERS.

A REVOLUTION IN STEAM PRODUCERS

BEST PROOF OF THIS STATEMENT,

OVER 400,000 H.P. ALREADY IN USE.

ADVANTAGES.—Great Economy; Great Durability; Perfect Safety. Disastrous Explosions Impossible. Equally Safe at Highest Pressures. Easily Cleaned; Easily and Cheaply Repaired. Great Heating Surface in Small Space.



FOR MOUNTAIN TRANSPORT, Parts not exceeding 300 lbs. weight.

GREAT SAVING IN FREIGHT.

THE BABCOCK & WILCOX CO., NEW YORK & GLASGOW.

107, HOPE ST., GLASGOW. 114, NEWGATE ST., LONDON, E.C.

European Works—Kilbowie, near Glasgow. Manchester—3, Victoria Buildings. Paris—Boulevard Voltaire.

NOTICE FOR INDIA.—A copy of the Company's Book, "STEAM," will be sent free on application. It contains tables and much information; but is only valuable to those interested in steam.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE.

For TWENTY FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE RELIABLE PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces.

IT CURES Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
CURES Kidney and Liver Complaints.
CURES all Blood Disorders.
CURES Consumption and General Debility.
CHECKS all Wasting of the Vital Forces, From whatever cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard PHOSPHORIC Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is Really Marvellous,

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element—PHOSPHORUS, the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself, restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of Robust Health of Body and Mind, and whilst pleasant to the taste, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a Feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort, to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair acquires Strength, showing the importance of its action on the Organs of Nutrition.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

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Is the only Medicine of the kind or name awarded a Certificate of Merit, at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, where all Countries were Exhibitors and the only Trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Act.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS!—None is genuine unless every bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words "DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England," engraved thereon.

THOUSANDS of unimpeachable TESTIMONIALS from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the Verdict Universal that, in the World of scientific research, no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such exalted praise and distinguished recognition.

Directions for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above diseases are enclosed with each Bottle.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each by all Chemists throughout the World.

Manufactured only at

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N.W.

FELT! FELT! FELT! for Roofing Go-downs, &c.

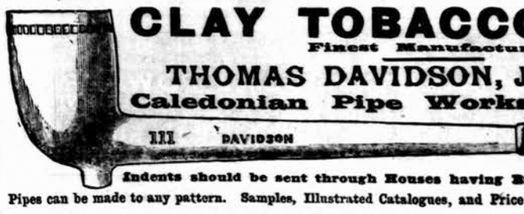
ONE-THIRD THE COST OF IRON ROOFS.
MUCH COOLER. LASTS FAR LONGER.
CONSTRUCTION MOST SIMPLE.
THOROUGHLY WATER-PROOF.
THIS FELT IS A PERFECT NON-CONDUCTOR OF HEAT.

M'TEAR & Co., Limited, Roofing Felt Manufacturers, BELFAST, GREAT BRITAIN.
Manufacturers of Felt for Coating Boilers, Steam Pipes, &c.

CLAY TOBACCO PIPES

Finest Manufactured.

THOMAS DAVIDSON, JUNR. & CO., Caledonian Pipe Works, GLASGOW.



Established over Half a Century.

Indents should be sent through Houses having Branches in Great Britain.

Pipes can be made to any pattern. Samples, Illustrated Catalogues, and Price Lists furnished on application.

A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE

LUBRICANT

("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR")

FOR CYLINDERS, VALVES, SHAFTING, BEARINGS, &c.

LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.

Price Rs. 2-8 per Gallon.

PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

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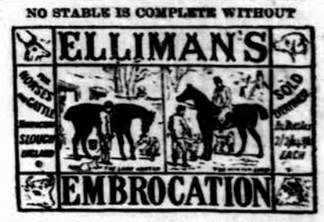
AGENT—J. H. K. MACBETH, ENGINEER, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT



FOR SPRAINS, CURBS, AND SPLINTS WHEN FORMING.
FOR OVER-REACHES, CHAPPED HEELS, WIND GALLS.
FOR RHEUMATISM IN HORSES.
FOR SORE THROATS AND INFLUENZA.
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FOR SORE SHOULDERS, SORE BACKS.
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"I think it very useful." RUTLAND, Master of Belvoir Hounds.

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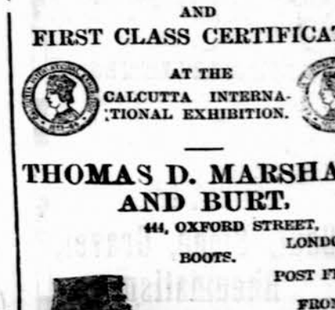

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ATKINSON'S ENGLISH PERFUMERY,

renowned for nearly a century, surpasses all others for its lasting and natural fragrance

Prize Gold Medallists PARIS, 1878, CALCUTTA, 1883, for preeminent excellence of quality.

Atkinson's Newest Perfumes.

FAGRÆA & GYMBIDIUM are of rare and peculiar fragrance, and being registered can be obtained only of the Proprietors or their Agents.

ATKINSON'S QUININE HAIR LOTION A marvellous aid for promoting the growth, improving the appearance of the hair. Unrivalled for delightfully harmless.

ATKINSON'S FLORIDA WATER an exceptionally fine perfume for the handkerchief, distilled from the choicest exotics.

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Trade Mark—A "White Rose" on a "Golden Lyre."

SAFEST DRINK IN A HOT CLIMATE.

ROSS'S ROYAL BELFAST GINGER ALE IRELAND

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE AT THE CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

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GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

Calf Elastic Walking Boots. Batent Elastic Dress Boots. Parade Elastic Boots, Patent or Calf. Balmoral Boots. Button Boots. } Superior in style and excellent in quality, 30s. Finest quality we can produce 35s.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES POST FREE.

LADIES' WALKING BOOTS.

ELASTIC OR TO BUTTON.

Excellent quality, much approved	13s. 6d.
Very superior	21s. 6d.
Finest possible quality	26s. 6d.
Satin, Kid, and Patent "Louise" Evening Shoes	10s. 6d.
Morocco Oxford House Shoes	5s. 6d.
Do. do. with French heels	7s. 6d.
New Slipper for Ladies, cool material, soft and pretty	4s. 6d.

FOR LONG WALKS.

HYGEIA BOOTS,

(*Registered*)

With specially adapted Soles, Heels, Materials and Form.

LADIES' 30s. GENTLEMEN'S 35s.

Fully described in New Catalogue. Every Order accompanied by remittance for the price named, will be sent POST PAID, and, if possible, despatched by the first mail after its receipt.

The Hygeia Boots being so highly approved, T. D. M. and B. are making Children's boots on the same principle.

A worn Boot or Shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

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D^r GUILLIÉ'S
Elixir & Pills

have been used with the greatest success for over **60 YEARS** in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine D^r Guillié's Elixir and Pills bear the signature Paul Gage.

Wholesale: **PAUL GAGE, M.D.**
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SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.
Scrofulous Cachexis,
Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa,
Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia,
Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

BLANCARD'S
CELEBRATED PILLS,
OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE
OF IRON,
Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,
Are the best remedy.
BLANCARD & C°, 40, rue Bonaparte, PARIS.
And all good Chemists.

Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases
SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY
D^r GIBERT'S
Depuratory iodorised
DRAGÉES & SYRUP
AUGENDRE, chemist, Maisons-Laffitte (Paris)
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

D^r FRANCK'S GRAINS OF HEALTH
VÉRITABLES GRAINS de Santé du docteur FRANCK
CONSTIPATION! HEADACHE! CONGESTION!
The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY lisist upon having annexed label, printed in four colours
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS
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ASTHMA & CATARRH
CURED BY THE
Cigarettes Espic
Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.
Madras: Barrie & C°; *Bombay*: Kemp & C°; *Calcutta*: Dumaine
WHOLESALE: PARIS, **J. ESPIC**, 20, rue Saint-Lazare, 20
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

ALL ILLNESSES
for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the
Fucoglycine Gressy
The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of Cod Liver Oil and having an agreeable flavour
Approved by the United Medical Profession
Awarded various Medals
DOSE: For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning. For adults.—One tablespoonfull night and morning.
Many Testimonials received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism
Can only be cured by Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S effervescing granulated salts of Lythia, taken in small doses are a sure remedy for Stone, Gravel, etc.

LE PERDRIEL'S
Adhesive Blistering Tissue

D^r REBOULLEAU'S
THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER
None other allowed in the Hospitals
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS
WHOLESALE: LE PERDRIEL & C^t, Paris

Chlorosis-Wasting diseases
Poorness of Blood
No one should be without
AROUD'S WINE
of Iron, cinchona
& of soluble meat
Of all ferruginous preparations, this one is by far the most efficacious, as it contains all the regenerative principles for making bone, blood and muscle.

Brou's Injection hygienic
infallible, and preservative
Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs,
Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S
CAPSULES
of Copaiba & tar
These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS
WHOLESALE: J. FERRÉ, Successor to Favrot, Brou and Aroud
Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu, PARIS

Wholesale and Indenting Agents: H. Ballantine and Co., 11, Hornby Row, Bombay.

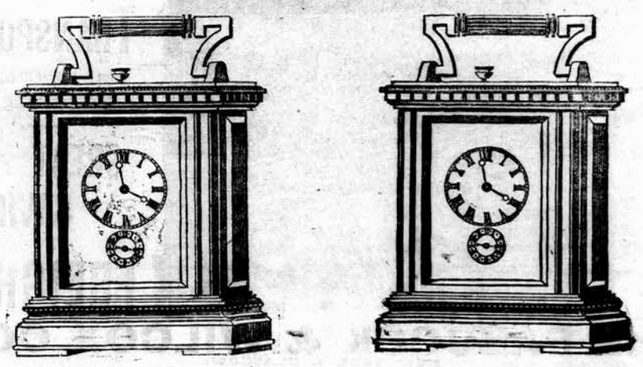
LIQUIDATION!! LIQUIDATION!! LIQUIDATION!!

In view of the CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S FESTIVITIES, Messrs. FAVRE-LEUBA and Co. beg to remind the Public that the liquidation of the undermentioned articles still continues:—

MARBLE CLOCKS	...	...	...	...	from	Rs.	30	to 300
OFFICE CLOCKS	...	...	...	...	„	„	14	„ 60
OFFICE TIME-PIECES	...	...	...	...	„	„	10	„ 40
CARRIAGE CLOCKS	...	...	...	...	„	„	25	„ 300

and a beautiful selection of GOLD and SILVER JEWELLERY, comprising articles too numerous to detail.

All these Goods are sold at an ENORMOUS REDUCTION, and intending buyers should hasten to seize an opportunity, which may not occur again for years, to purchase first-class articles at Manufactures price.



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BOMBAY.

MRS. NEUMAN'S BABY LINEN WAREHOUSE.
63, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S SUITS AND DRESSES.
BOYS' EATON SUITS.

Just unpacked, a nice assortment of English Goods.
Illustrated Price Lists sent on application.

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DAWSON'S BOOTS.

JOSEPH DAWSON & SONS
REGISTERED TRADE MARK No 75380

MESSRS. JOSEPH DAWSON & SONS of 23, London Wall, London, Wholesale and Export Boot and Shoe Manufacturers, beg to call the attention of the Public to the fact that they have now entirely discontinued the use of their usual Stamps and have registered the above TRADE MARK, with which their goods are now being stamped.

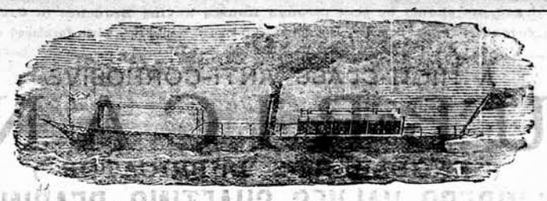
DAWSON & SONS MAKERS 23 LONDON WALL LONDON

DAWSON & SONS MAKERS 23 LONDON WALL LONDON

N.B.—In no instance will the old stamps be used again.

D^r FLEMMING'S
QUININE & CAMPHOR
PILLS,
SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR INDIA
TO CURE
Indigestion: Give Appetite and Tone: Ward off Fever.
Not an empirical medicine, but from the prescription of an eminent Physician.
Try them! Do not suffer unnecessarily!!!
SOLD IN BOTTLES, 1s. 1½d.
FULL PARTICULARS PUBLISHED FORTNIGHTLY IN THIS PAPER.
A SAFE, MILD, & TONIC APERIENT.

PERFECT HEALTH PERFECT HEALTH!!
HOCKINS
IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER
FOR HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, FEVER, CONSTIPATION, HEARTBURN, SICKNESS &C.
EVERY ONE IN INDIA SHOULD USE IT
OF ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS



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SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.
Screw Steamers with speeds ranging up to 30 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers with draft ranging down to 6 inches of water.
Stern Wheel Steamers with very shallow draft especially suitable for river navigation.
MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.
YARROW & CO., POPLAR, LONDON, E.
Builders of the Stern Wheel Steamers used by the British Government for the Nile Expedition.

LAMPS! LAMPS!!

LAMP WAREHOUSE,
R. DITMAR,
LATE THEODOR KNAUST,
FORT, 69, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

LAMPS, LANTERNS.
STORMPROOF AND PUNKAHPROOF.
Just landed, a splendid consignment of FAIRY LAMPS and a beautiful and large assortment of PAPER SHADES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
My NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE and descriptive PRICE LIST, showing a beautiful and varied selection of Lamps, Lanterns, &c., especially suited for use in India, fitted with the best Burners and with the best and latest Patented Improvements, is now ready, and will be forwarded free by post on application.

SADDLES FOR DISTRICT USE.

THESE Saddles are similar to the Military Regulation Saddles (illustrated above) combining all the advantages of the latter with the addition of being extra light (though *very* strong) and cheap.

Rs. 65. COMPLETE: **Rs. 65.**

We have just received a further Consignment, and from reports received from purchasers of our former stock,

WE CAN CONFIDENTLY RECOMMEND THEM.

For district work they are invaluable, being made to carry Saddle bags, Valise, etc. etc., and are easily re-stuffed, they have a clear channel from cantle to pommel, allowing a free passage of air, which, besides being cool and comfortable for the horse, prevents the possibility of a sore back, they are excellently shaped, have a good roomy seat and narrow grip, insuring a good and comfortable seat.

WHITE AND COLOURED DOESKIN SADDLES, ALLOVER PIGSKIN DO., CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY OFFICERS' REGULATION SADDLES ALWAYS IN STOCK; ALSO A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF BRIDLES, WHIPS, BITS, AND SPURS, ETC., SINGLE AND DOUBLE ENGLISH-MADE HARNESS, ETC., ETC.

DUNNETT AND CO.,
Saddlers, Harnessmakers, Leather Merchants, and Importers,
BOMBAY.

Please apply for our New Illustrated Price List.

THE NEW PERFUME.

THE CROWN PERFUMERY CO.'S

UNDER the title "Crab-Apple Blossoms," THE CROWN PERFUMERY CO. are now selling one of the most delightful perfumes ever manufactured. The uniform excellence of all the goods of this well-known firm needs no comment here, since our readers are aware of their exceptional merit. At the same time, it is well to call attention to the fact that this "Crab-Apple Blossoms" scent is totally unlike any of those commonplace perfumes with which we meet in all directions, and reminds one at once of all the sweet and delightful scents of the country.—*Lady's Pictorial.*

Chief among the fashionable scents of the season is "Crab-Apple Blossoms," a delicate perfume of the highest quality and fragrance. It is prepared by the CROWN PERFUMERY COMPANY, of 177, NEW BOND STREET, who have at various times distilled some of the choicest and most favoured perfumes.—*Court Journal.*

SOLD EVERYWHERE, BY ALL PRINCIPAL DEALERS.

CRAB-APPLE BLOSSOMS.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY

Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878.
"THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES."
PURE, MILD and MELLOW.
DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.
The Prize Medal, Dublin Exhibition, 1865.
20, GREAT TICHFIELD STREET, LONDON, W.

Not an Emulsion and consequently does not contain an equal quantity of tor any) water charged for at the price of Oil.

Preserved in its pristine purity by Capsuled bottles.

Has the natural very pale colour & the slight taste, a pleasant one

PURITY MÖLLER'S

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL TRADE MARK REGISTERED

COD LIVER OIL.

The pure world renowned Oil, perfected in one operation, consequently needing no after manipulations—usually covers for imperfections.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

CARLTON RICHD MATHEWS & CO TRADE MARK WHISKEY

GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

We guarantee the respective ages of the two qualities we ship as 11 and 5 years old, but owing to new regulations on the part of the London Custom House, we are now *compelled* to Label our Brand as follows:—

The oldest and best (11 Years Old) } as "AWARDED GOLD MEDAL," *White Capsule.*
The next best (5 Year Old) } as "OF GREAT AGE," *Red Capsule.*

WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our TRADE MARK appears engraved on CORKS, CAPSULES, and LABELS as per sketch above.

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Shippers, London
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.
BEECHAM'S PILLS

BEECHAM'S PATENT PILLS. ST. HELENS LANCASHIRE

ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes.

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